

Sanctions exchanges with oil firms being sent to DPP

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No cover-up, Dr Owen says

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Callaghan hint on Rhodesia summit

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
The Prime Minister said
yesterday that he would
hesitate to convene a conference
on Rhodesia. Like the Camp
David one, it has been
of its succeeding. But Mr
James Callaghan, cautioned
the Commons that while he would
take such an opportunity if he
saw it, he believed that neither
side was yet willing to make
the compromises "to enable
this last and final card to be
played".
Mr Callaghan's disclosure
was provoked by an im-
passioned appeal from the
Conservative front bench for inter-
vention. Mr Francis Pym, in
an invective first speech on
foreign affairs, insisted that the
war had become so grim that it
required the full authority of
the highest office in Britain.
Mentioning Camp David, Mr

£820,000 statue investigation by police

By Geraldine Norman

An Hellenic bronze statue
thought to represent the god
Poseidon, which is on loan to
the Royal Scottish Museum in
Edinburgh, is being investi-
gated internationally by the police.
The piece is lent anonymously
but it is an open secret that it
belongs to the British Rail Pen-
sion Funds; its insurance
valuation is £820,000, covered by
a government indemnity.

That is one of the highest
prices recorded for any work of
art, and reflects the extreme
rarity of such a large (half life-
size) and complete classical
sculpture.

The Italian authorities be-
lieve that it was found in the
Bay of Naples a few years ago
by clandestine searchers and
smuggled out of Italy, according
to Dr Rodolfo Siviero.

Dr Siviero is the minister in
charge of the Delegazione
Italiana per le Restituzioni, an
office for securing the return
of works of art that have left
Italy illegally. He says three
sculptures were found amid the
partly submerged Roman
ruins off the coast at about the
same time; there was also a
larger than life-size marble lion,
which he believes to be in Lon-
don, and a bronze puma's head.

His present aim is to secure
the return of the Poseidon to
Italy with the help of the
British police.

Scotland Yard confirmed that
it had received a request for co-
operation from the Italian
authorities through Interpol,
which had been passed on to
the Lothian and Border police
in Edinburgh. The Italians re-
quested a check on whether the
piece was still on view and
whether it was the same as that
found in Italy.

The Royal Scottish Museum
said the police had been in
touch, but the Lothian and
Border police offered "no
comment about the whole
issue".

It looks as if £820,000 of the
railway's pension expecta-
tions, gone out in the balance. The
central question is whether the
Italians can prove that the
statue is the one that was
secretly discovered near
Pozzuoli, a few metres below
the surface of the sea, and then
smuggled out of the country.

According to Dr Siviero the
Italian authorities' knowledge of
the affair comes from someone
who claims to have seen it in
Italy.

British Rail and its art in-
vestment advisers, Sotheby
Parke Bernet, are refusing to
comment. They will not even
confirm that the British Rail
Pension Funds owns the statue.

It was being offered for sale
a few years ago by Robin
Symes, the leading London
dealer in antiquities. He
showed it discreetly to a few
scholars and rich potential
clients, but will make no com-
ment on its sale. It was offered
on loan to the British Museum,
which declined it, before the
loan to Scotland was negotiated.
Thus quite a few people have
had the opportunity to study
the piece and its background.

I am assured, though not by
its present owners, that it has
a most respectable pedigree,
which would run roughly as
follows: found in the off-
shoots of the Second
World War, it entered an
Egyptian collection; it was
taken out of the country shortly
before the Nasser coup and
came by way of Switzerland
to London.

If that pedigree can be sub-



Poseidon, whose origin may affect rail pensions.

stantiated, the Italian case pro-
bably goes out of the
window. If the Italians are right
in their contention, the pedi-
gree must be false.

The Royal Scottish Museum
says it has seen no documenta-
tion of the pedigree. However,
it has labelled the statue's show-
case: "Said to have been found
in the sea near Alexandria".

The spread of Hellenic cul-
ture around the Mediterranean
and the Romans' passion for
collecting Hellenic sculpture
mean that it is impossible to
deduce on stylistic grounds
where the piece is likely to
have come from.

It can still be detected from
the surface of the bronze that
it is a second-century AD.
No information on the history
of the piece is available from
the museum. It is covered for
insurance purposes by a govern-
ment indemnity of £300,000.

Dr Mulder resigns post in Cabinet but denies any wrongdoing

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Nov 7

Dr Connie Mulder tonight
announced his resignation from
the South African Cabinet, say-
ing that he was doing so to
help Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime
Minister, "to repel the on-
slaught against the National
Party, the Government and the
country".

Dr Mulder, who held the
portfolio of Plural Relations,
was formerly Minister for In-
formation. He has repeatedly
denied knowledge of malprac-
tices in that ministry as the
scandal of financial misapprop-
riations has developed over
the past year. But since last
week's disclosure by Mr Justice
Mosser of evidence given to
his inquiry that an attempt was
made to launch a pro-govern-
ment newspaper with public
money, pressure on Dr Mulder
to stand down mounted.

Late tonight it was an-
nounced that the Prime
Minister had advised the
President to withdraw the com-
mission given to Judge Mosser
to inquire into alleged financial
irregularities in the Infor-
mation Department.

Mr Botha said that the one-
man inquiry by Mr Justice
Mosser, who made no public
evidence given to him public in
defiance of an order from the
Prime Minister, would be
replaced by a 12-man parlia-
mentary commission.

Up to this morning sources
close to Dr Mulder were insist-
ing that he intended to keep
his post and fight to clear his
name. Tonight, however, in an
unexpected statement, he
announced his immediate resig-
nation.

The statement said: "I am
convinced of my innocence and
therefore I am still prepared
to give evidence before the
Erasmus Commission to prove
my honesty and integrity
beyond all doubt. I have no
pangs of conscience because
everything I have done I did
in the conviction that I was
serving my country."

He emphasized that he
believed the Prime Minister
had shown "dignity, correct-
ness, honourableness and
decency" towards him. Dr
Mulder pledged his continued
support for Mr Botha and
added that he still hoped to
"make my own contribution
in my own way and my own
time."

The former minister, who
remains as chairman of the
National Party in the Transvaal
where he has a strong follow-
ing, is expected to give evidence
soon to the commission headed
by Mr Justice Rudolph Erasmus,
which has been charged with
making a full investigation into
the Information Department's
secret activities. Judge Erasmus
issued a statement tonight say-
ing that the hearings will be
held in secret.

Dr Mulder's downfall, even
if temporary, marks an astoun-
ishing reversal for a man who
has been tipped for years as
a future leader of South
Africa. Less than two months
ago, after Mr John Vorster's
resignation as Prime Minister,
he was narrowly defeated by
Mr Botha in a party vote for
the succession. Voting was 98
to 74 and was even closer on
the first ballot in which Mr
R. F. Botha, Foreign Minister,
won 22 votes.

Iran arrests former ministers

Tehran, Nov 7.—Iran's new
military Government today
arrested the former head of the
Savak police and six
former Cabinet ministers, the
official radio announced.

The arrests were in line with
the Shah's new policy of fight-
ing "the mistakes of the past"—
the sources of discontent which
provoked the recent violence.
All those arrested have been
criticized by opposition leaders.

General Nematollah Nassiri
was the most prominent among
them. The head of the Savak
intelligence and security service
for 13 years, he was accused of
ordering torture and illegal
arrests.

Also held were Mr Dariush
Homayun, Minister of Infor-
mation in the government which
resigned last August, and Mr
Manuchehr Azmun, a minister
in the subsequent government
which resigned on Sunday
night.

Other former senior officials
and businessmen have been
detained, bringing the total
number of arrests to 35.

Government officials said
that General Ali Muhammad
Khademi, who resigned two
months ago as head of Iran
Air, died in hospital today,
apparently after a suicide
attempt.

As tension eased in Tehran
today, the military moved 40
tanks from the outskirts of the
city to reinforce armour on the
central streets.—Reuter, Agence
France-Presse and AP.

Prospects of joining EMS fade

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 7

Britain, Italy and Ireland
have failed to convince their
EEC partners that any substan-
tial new transfer of resources
from the richer to the poorer
member states of the
Community is a necessary condition
of the proposed new European
Monetary System (EMS).

This must not only make it
even more probable, if not now
certain, that Britain will continue
against participating in the
EMS, but also significantly in-
crease the chances of the
Italians and the Irish eventually
electing to join Britain on the
sidelines.

A report adopted here this
week by the EEC's Economic
Policy Committee (EPC), the
body charged by EEC heads of
government in Bremen last July

Continued on page 27, col 1

Elton John in a coronary unit

Elton John, the musician and
Watford Football Club chair-
man, was taken to a coronary
unit at The Harley Street Clinic,
London, yesterday, after he had
complained of chest pains.

The clinic said last night that
he had not had a heart attack
but was suffering from exhaus-
tion and overwork after a busy
month promoting his new
record.

y results put Gandhi strong lead

Gandhi, India's former Prime
minister, took a strong early lead when
his Sunday Chikmagalur by-
gan to be counted. With more
voted recorded, she had a lead of
00 votes over her Janata oppo-
nent in all eight of the
by-subdivisions. It is his
first attempt to return to Parli-
ament after his defeat in March, 1977.
Page 8

of pay flexibility

han indicated that some flexi-
bility was creeping into the Govern-
ment's policy by referring to single-
cesses in earnings, at the same
time the prospect of 5 to 6 per
cent by the end of 1979 if settle-
ment is based on 5 per cent
Page 2

ess at Vauxhall

ards representing 13,000 Vaux-
hall workers at Luton voted to endorse
worth an immediate 8.5 per cent
any's hopes that the offer would
be further increased when
five of the Amalgamated Union
ring Workers endorsed the pay
Page 2

Americans vote in mid-term elections

Americans voted yesterday to elect 35
senators, a new House of Representatives
and 36 state governors. Turnout was
reported to be heavy in the morning and,
if that trend remained steady throughout
the day, it could help the Democrats.
Most results will be known by Page 3
today

Dutch leader resigns

Mr Willem Aankjes, the parliamentary
leader of the Christian Democrats, the
senior partner in the Dutch coalition
Government, has resigned all his political
posts because of his wartime connexion
with the Nazi SS. He told a press con-
ference that he had applied to join the SS
in order to escape from Germany.
Page 7

Solicitors protest

A group of solicitors walked out of Belfast
Magistrates' Court protesting at the
Government's emergency measure to
counter the effects of the work-to-rule by
prison officers. Under the measure,
magistrates in Ulster no longer require a
prisoner to be in court to be remanded.
Page 2

Joe Davis: The cue with which the former
world snooker champion won most of his
main titles is to be displayed at the
Eccentric Club
20

Banking and Finance in Latin America: A
five-page Special Report which looks at the
economic situation in the principal
countries
21-25

Charter 77 appeal to UN for help

The Charter 77 movement has appealed to
the United Nations and all signatories
of the Helsinki accords for help against
the growing persecution by the Prague
authorities of all those active in the field
of human rights. It is for the first time
that the Charter has turned to the out-
side world for support
Page 9

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Sheridan Morley talks to Harold Fielding
about his musicals: John Higgins on how
the San Francisco Opera revealed the seamy
side of La Bohème; concert notices by
William Mann and Joan Chiswell
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Bernard Levin on India's sterilization vic-
tims; Marcel Berlins on the Rhodesian pan-
ther who cannot come to Britain; The Times
Sports, pages 10, 11

Football: Welsh captain transferred for
record fee; Rugby Union: New Zealanders
win their final game in Ireland; Welsh RFU
plan to control crowd behaviour
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Professor Robert Macdonald
Business News, pages 26-32
Financial Editor: Credit pressures on the
banks; Whitbread taking market share; Costs
Parsons something to come Associated
British Foods: at the bread strike starts
Stock markets: Shares were again on the
slide and the FT index fell 5.9 to 469.5 in
this trading. Gift edged also fell
Business features: Jane Furchinson de-
scribes how the West German trade unions
are challenging the legality of lock-outs by
employers in the courts; Margaret Stone
argues that the Government miscalculated
over house prices
The new President of the
Institution of Civil Engineers on pocket
calculators

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Sport 10, 11

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25 Years Ago 13
Parliament 20
Premium Bonds 20
Universities 12
Sale Room 7
Weather 2
Science 10
Sport 10, 11

Independent bakers try to peg prices as strike starts

By Donald Macintyre
and Robin Young

The Government yesterday
acted to prevent overcharging
by bakers producing bread
during the strike by 25,000
members of the Bakers' Food
and Allied Workers' Union,
which started yesterday at 6 am.
As queues formed throughout
Britain, Mr Roy Hattersley,
Secretary of State for Prices
and Consumer Protection, asked
the National Association of
Master Bakers, representing
independent bakeries, not to
raise their prices.

A statement from Mr Hatters-
ley's department said the asso-
ciation had readily agreed to
the request and would recom-
mend its members to adopt it
for three weeks or the duration
of the strike, whichever was the
shortest.

The department asked local
authorities to request consumers
protection departments to
watch for overcharging. It said
an order had been signed to
exempt the independent bakers
from registration under the
Restrictive Trade Practices Act.
Mr John Silkin, Minister of
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Food, appealed to bakers still
producing to give priority to
mothers with children, pension-
ers and the disabled.

The Advisory, Conciliation
and Arbitration Service was in-
touch with both sides of the
dispute yesterday, but there
were no plans last night for
talks before the end of the
week.

The striking bakery workers,
employed by Rank Hovis Mc-

Dougall and Allied Bakeries,
which bake more than two-
thirds of Britain's bread, are
claiming increases that the em-
ployers say amount to 25 per
cent. The bakers' union has re-
fused an 11 per cent pay and
productivity offer.

Mr Morris Zimmerman, direc-
tor of the National Association
of Master Bakers, said that if
the strike continued independ-
ent bakers would probably be
able to increase production by
half.

Mr Zimmerman said increased
bread production was likely to
be at the expense of Christmas
fare, such as fruit cakes and
mince pies.

Although panic buying of
bread had started before the
strike no one appeared to be
going hungry yesterday. Some
bakers sold out and closed by
9 am, but others were still
serving queues of several hun-
dred people in the afternoon.

At Colson's, in Leather-
Lane, Holborn, London, the
queue blocked the pavement at
lunchtime, but customers were
still being served and there
were few takers for sirup
flour for breadmaking at 98p
for a 3½ lb bag.

In Southampton two shots
from an airgun were fired at a
milkman after a struggle over
a 27p loaf. A man was later
questioned by the police.

Consumption of bread a
head of population had dropped
by a third in the past 20 years
and the decline has been sharp-
est in the past two years.

Punitive pay cut, page 2
Dearer loaf unlikely, page 27

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HOME NEWS

Mr Callaghan hints at pay flexibility while offering hope of 5 to 6% inflation by end of 1979

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

While indicating that an element of flexibility may be creeping into the Government's pay policy, Mr James Callaghan asserted in the House of Commons yesterday that if we could get an increase in earnings based on 5 per cent settlements, on the best information and forecasts that could be made, inflation could be down to between 5 and 6 per cent by the end of next year.

It was the first time the Prime Minister had ventured a prophecy so far ahead, and he emphasised that there could not be an exact interaction between any single price increase and the increase in earnings.

He made his statement while answering a question from Mr Joe Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, about the need for the Government to "crack down hard, and blacklist if necessary" Conservative councils that put up rents by more than 5 per cent.

Unions to see BBC on wages

The BBC and unions representing its 20,000 staff met yesterday to review pay. The union negotiators will report back to their executives.

The Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, representing about half the staff, is seeking an increase of at least 5 per cent on basic rates, the 13,000 members of the previous awards and action on regrading.

Writing in the union's journal, its general secretary, Mr J. A. Hearn, says he believes that if the BBC was free it would wish to meet the conditions set by the unions.

Public workers issue threat of disruption

The executive of the 710,000-strong National Union of Public Employees has, in effect, given the Government until the new year to show a more flexible attitude towards pay; otherwise it threatens widespread disruption of public services.

It has told branches and area committees to prepare contingency plans and a special action fund is to be set up.

The union is involved in pay claims covering workers in local councils, hospitals, water services, universities and the ambulance services. It is seeking a basic minimum weekly wage of £50 and a 35-hour week.

Police run emergency ambulances

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

The police in the west of Scotland have taken over 150 emergency calls last night after normal ambulance cover in Glasgow and surrounding areas had been withdrawn.

Ambulance men are refusing to operate two types of Bedford vehicles because they say they are unsafe. Emergency cases were taken to hospitals in Glasgow in police patrol cars and vans.

The drivers maintain that in some 20 cases the back wheels

"There is no reason why rents should rise by an extortionate amount this year, and advice is being given to local authorities along those lines. I hope the increase will be kept in single figures, as I hope the increase in earnings will be."

He then went on to make his statement about the expected rate of inflation.

But Mr Callaghan's reference to a change of emphasis in the Government's pay policy, "kept in single figures", he did not appear to be showing the same firmness as at the opening of the debate on the Queen's Speech in defending the 5 per cent guideline.

On the background of shouts from Conservative backbenchers, he said he refused to be carried into a statement on whether the Government would apply the blacklist to the Ford Motor Company if it was found to be in breach of the guideline.

Mr Callaghan already had told Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the Opposition,

that she must know the answer if she read the Government's White Paper on incomes policy.

This, as Mr Callaghan said, was a major factor in the decision to set the guideline could expect government retaliation in the form of withdrawn contracts and refusal of financial aid.

Mrs Thatcher pressed on: "That White Paper did not mention Ford. Does the Prime Minister intend to apply blacklisting sanctions to the proposed Ford settlement?"

"That matter will be considered in due course," the Prime Minister replied.

On the Ford workers' vote last Friday, Mr John Pardo, the Liberal economic affairs spokesman, told the Prime Minister that varying estimates were made of the show of hands. Many shop floor men had said there was a majority of 60 to 40 for staying in and not coming out. It seemed to Mr Pardo that the union representatives had said that there was a

majority of four to one or six to one for staying on strike.

Mr Callaghan said he thought the various descriptions of the meeting led to the conclusion that there had been a majority for staying out. "But I agree it is not a satisfactory way of conducting affairs, though we should not assume it is unsatisfactory merely because the result was the way I did not want it to go, whereas at Vauxhall it went the way I wanted it to go."

The last Conservative government had made such a mess of its legislation on trade unions that it was a most sensitive area. "But if the trade union movement comes forward and says it would like to alter the system, and would like some legislation to do it, certainly I would respond."

Later it was made clear in government quarters that there has been no union request for such legislation, and that the subject has not been discussed by the Prime Minister and union leaders.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Luton stewards and engineers' executive endorse Vauxhall's 8.5% pay offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Vauxhall's hopes of winning acceptance throughout the company of a pay offer worth an immediate 8.5 per cent were raised yesterday when the stewards' executive, endorsed by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive.

At the same time shop stewards representing the 13,000 workers at the company's biggest plant, at Luton, voted to endorse the offer without calling a mass meeting.

At Dunstable the company's 4,500 workers yesterday took part in a secret ballot on the offer, which includes a £2 a week efficiency payment justified by output level since the annual settlement date in September.

The company is still waiting, however, for a decision by the 8,000 workers at the traditionally militant plant at Ellesmere Port.

The acceptance of the offer by Luton shop stewards is less surprising because of the earlier decision of the workforce at Luton and Dunstable overwhelmingly rejecting a call by union negotiators for strike action against the offer.

The present offer gives new rates of £56.80 to £84.20 a week for day workers and £69.05 to £112.26 for night workers.

The £2 a week would be consolidated on to basic rates after two months, with an extra 60p a week for skilled men, provided output levels are maintained. Again, subject to performance, productivity

payments could generate up to £10 a week.

Mr Glyn Morgan, AUEW convenor, said after yesterday's Luton shop stewards' meeting: "We did not see the point of going to another mass meeting to get another forest of hands raised against us."

At Ford there was no immediate move towards a strike action. Mr Ronald Todd, Chairman of the Ford union negotiators, however, described as "ridiculous" a statement on

Monday by Mr Paul Roots, the company's labour relations director, that the unions had refused to discuss an attendance plan.

Mr Todd said the union side had "since the proposal scheme under which employees could be rewarded for regular attendance on time by building up personal credits giving extra days' holiday, but the side had declined to discuss it."

Ford sales plunge, page 27

Underlying issue in BL clash is workers leaving early

By Clifford Webb

The strike that has halted car production throughout the BL (British Leyland) Austin Morris factories and made 20,000 workers idle by last night, is not simply a protest against the company's 5 per cent pay offer. The issue is an attempt by the management to end workers' practice of leaving up to two hours before the end of their shifts.

About 2,500 employees at the group's Dursley Lane transmission plant, in Birmingham, walked out on Friday 24 hours after the management had replied to the unions' claim for a 30 per cent increase. They said the company's offer of a 5 per cent increase on the basic rate, plus parity payments increasing to an estimated 16 per cent, was ridiculous.

It emerged yesterday, however, that the men at Dursley Lane have been working to

rule for several weeks in protest at management attempts to stop them leaving early. That caused a shortage of axles, suspension components and steering racks before the strike began.

The men say that under BL's measured day work system of payment they are entitled to leave as soon as they have completed their output target for the day. The practice continues for many months and clearly embarrased managers.

Belated attempts to establish acceptable new output targets have been resisted by the shop stewards.

Production of the Allegro stopped at Longbridge yesterday, as did all work on the A-series engine and lay-offs rose by 7,500 to 11,100.

At Pressed Steel Fisher's body plant at Cowley a further 1,750 were laid off, making 2,500 in all. Nearly 3,000 men have been laid off in the design and engineering plant and at MG at Abingdon.

Rail delays likely over driver's suspension

London commuters face disruption today because of a train drivers' strike. British Rail gave warning yesterday that services from south London, Sussex, and parts of Surrey into Victoria and London Bridge would be badly affected.

The strike is in protest over a management decision to suspend a driver at Dorking for a day without pay.

British Rail said yesterday: "Representatives of his colleagues at Dorking and of other drivers at Epsom, Selhurst, Croydon, and West Croydon have said they will stop work for 24 hours from midnight tonight."

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, gave a warning yesterday about "overreaction" by either side in the dispute over bonus payments to train drivers. He urged both sides to study the recent McCarthy report on railmen's pay "rather carefully."

Sir Peter made his comments after Southern Region drivers had threatened to hold one-day and later two-day strikes in support of their claim, starting on November 22.

He said in Brighton, where he is attending the CBI conference, that he had received no formal notice of the threatened action.

Traders criticized over girl security guards

Shopkeepers who use young girl security guards for their takings were criticized by the police at Barnsley, South Yorkshire, yesterday.

Detectives hunting a gang that has got almost £2,000 in attacks on assistants taking cash to banks, Barnsley say they are disgusted at the way traders guard their money. Detective Inspector Albert Padgett said: "They are sending young girls and frail lads with the money. The girls are easy targets."

Council buys land twice

Bristol City Council disclosed yesterday that it has just bought £1,425 to buy back from a squatter land at Bedminster for which it had paid £400 18 years ago. The squatter had registered his entitlement with the Land Registry.

Mr Graham Robertson, chairman of the housing committee, said the council bought number 5 Cabot Street in 1960. Later it had bought the adjoining sites at numbers 1 and 3, then was told that the owner of those sites, Mr Michael Joyce, of Clifton, near Bristol, owned number 5 also.

The deal stated that Spillers should have some of their bakeries in the rest were to be closed.

Under the Employment Protection Act workers are entitled to 90 days' pay when a company is to close. Those made redundant by the deal received their compensation.

Mr John Hand, for Usdaw, said the tribunal was justified in making a protective award to workers not affected by the deal. They kept their jobs

Solicitors walk out in protest at Ulster emergency order

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A group of leading Belfast solicitors walked out of Belfast Magistrates' Court yesterday in a coordinated protest against the Government's new emergency measures to counter the effects of the prison officers' work-to-rule.

Under the terms of the controversial temporary law, which runs initially for a three-month period, magistrates in Ulster are longer to require the presence of prisoners in court to be able to remand them in custody. It was signed by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday night, only a few hours after judges in the Belfast High Court had granted writs of habeas corpus in respect of two men charged with terrorist offences, who were remanded in their absence last week.

Copies of the new Order in Council were distributed to lawyers in court yesterday.

The Government maintains that it is specifically designed to counter the action of prison officers in refusing to escort remand prisoners from the cells, in support of their demand for a 66 per cent increase in their daily danger money allowance of £2.

As well as boycotting the remand courts until an order is rescinded, the solicitors are also believed to be planning to test the validity of the legislation before a higher court.

The lawyers involved in the protest, both Roman Catholics and Protestants, number fewer than a dozen, but handle most cases involving alleged terrorist offences which are heard before magistrates in Northern Ireland.

The walk-out yesterday followed exchanges between solicitors and Mr Daniel McLaughlin, the resident magistrate. He refused to agree that in the interests of justice all the prisoners to be remanded should

necessarily appear in court when being "Justices" counselled," he stated.

Mr McGorry said that should demonstrate essential independence of judiciary by using a magistrate before a judge.

Mr McGorry was supported by others. All walked out: magistrate had in remanding the first prisoners who were from leaving their Crumlin Road jail to the officers' action.

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Officers at Ashford Centre, west London, waiting for the circumstances, action, intention to go to principle. Ashford represented on the of seven.

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But action continued at some establishments, including Brixton, where staff refused to accept remand prisoners but did nothing to upset the order of the prison. Brixton officers are awaiting a circular from the headquarters of the Prison Officers' Association giving details of

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Parliamentary report, page 6

Normality at some jails after Rees m

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison officers began to resume normal duty yesterday after assurances that back payments for routine meal breaks would be one of the issues considered by the independent inquiry set up by Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary.

Their decision to do so was in keeping with the mood of a pressure group of seven coordinating action. On Monday they felt that it could be ended on receipt of an assurance in writing.

Mr David Evans, assistant general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said later: "The inquiry will consider whether there is a principle to the claim. If it decides it is, then the matter of retrospective pay will be considered."

Referring to the inquiry, Mr Rees said in the Commons that

he could see no objection to the back-payment issue being considered. He said that the inquiry would be held in the near future.

Mr Derek Lush, branch secretary at Onley prison, Rugby, one of the pressure group, told me last night that men there had decided to return after the governor had shown them a copy of Mr Rees's promise.

His promise was also the reason why officers at Durham decided yesterday to suspend their protest action for 10 days. The officers had planned to shut all the prison workshops and refuse to take prisoners in different categories.

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Blunder halts inquiry into Peak by-pass

A walker yesterday forced the abandonment of an inquiry at Buxton, Derbyshire, into a planned £11m by-pass for the Peak District towns of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Whaley Bridge.

The Department of Transport said last night that the inquiry would be reconvened at a later date, possibly in January.

Mr Donald Lee, MP at the inquiry that the department had not put notices at the end of paths due to be closed, so walkers did not know about the inquiry.

Mr Ralph Rolph, the inspector, said: "The department has behaved reprehensibly."

The use of hidden cameras has been shown to be of value in the investigation of the difficulties facing the police in trying to catch pickpockets and handbag thieves.

That was stated by Mr David Povey, deputy assistant commissioner in charge of CID operations at Scotland Yard, in a press conference yesterday, at which film made of black pickpockets in action last year was shown.

The film was shown in the Central Criminal Court recently as part of the case against 19 young blacks who have all been convicted of theft offences in the Lewisham district of London.

At the end of the hearings on Friday, Judge Abela, QC, praised the use of cameras and said more use should be made of them.

Mr Povey said it was difficult to convince courts that the subtle floating movements that occurred in fractions of seconds indicated a pickpocket at work. By using cameras as part of a wider operation the process of proof could be made much more efficient.

The film showed groups of black youths operating on busy queues outside the Odeon cinema in Lewisham. The cameras were used as part of an operation that included

men on the ground contact with the cameras. It was possible members of the police team fulfilling their rules, one looking on pushing and jostling and another picking bags while attention was attracted. In some cases the cameras had in a possible theft of a victim in plain clothes who the bus and ask the victim if anything stolen from him. If film proved useful, it would be used in other areas of the police force.

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Mr Pym calls for a new approach on Rhodesia

Continued from page 1

privately if necessary. That would probably be the best thing."

The Prime Minister had received requests from private individuals in Rhodesia and from anyone in government there, it was later emphasized by 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister was not disposed to say more at this stage.

There were reports in South Africa that Mr Ian Smith and the South African leaders urging Mr Callaghan to fly to Salisbury from his meeting in Kano with President Kenneth Kaunda. But the British Government denied receiving such suggestions.

Only last week Mr Callaghan expressed doubt over the prospects for holding the all-party conference the American and British Governments have been proposing.

Yesterday he may not have wished to fall behind the unexpectedly constructive tone brought by Mr Pym to Conservative policy. In moving an amendment in the special debate on Rhodesia and the Bingham report, which regrets that the Government's policies are incapable of creating conditions for free and fair elections in Rhodesia, Mr Pym wanted a new approach, "to build a structure of bridges between the islands of difference".

He retained the proposals, previously advanced by Mr John Davies, who has resigned because of ill health, for support, without recognition for the transitional government, of the internal settlement.

But his initiative was for a wider group than one comprising only the Americans and the British in urging negotiations on all the parties. He suggested the Namibia technique of a "contact group". In that case the West German and Canadian Governments had joined the United States and Britain in dealing with both the South African governments and the

parties in Namibia to produce progress towards a settlement. With Rhodesia at present, Mr Pym said, there was only war, with no organization capable of carrying through a sustained process of negotiation.

Mr Pym also made clear that the Conservative Front Bench continued to oppose the lifting of sanctions on Rhodesia, if only to make sure that Britain kept in step with its allies in the Commonwealth, Nato and Europe.

Then, the synod had rejected the advice of its own marriage commission to allow divorced people a second marriage in the Church of England. The synod's decision was a surprise, as it had not been expected to vote against the renewal of sanctions.

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HOME NEWS

Tip to police prompts new hunt for industrialist

From Christopher Walker

Seventy-five policemen equipped with a bulldozer and dogs searched a remote hillside in the glens of Antrim early yesterday in an attempt to solve one of the great mysteries of the Ulster crisis: the disappearance nearly five years ago of Mr Thomas Niedermeyer, the honorary West German consul.

No trace has been found of Mr Niedermeyer, managing director of the Grundig factory in Belfast, since he was abducted by two men from his home in a suburb of the city late on the night of December 27, 1973. Although there has been no authenticated claim of responsibility for the kidnapping, it has been assumed to have been the work of the Provisional IRA.

Of the many theories about the case, the most common assumes that Mr Niedermeyer was murdered by his captors after suffering a heart attack, and in 1976 he was officially declared dead by a court in Nuremberg, West Germany. But the Royal Ulster Constabulary has not abandoned the investigation, which in its macabre history has involved an Irish clairvoyant, Interpol, and West German anti-terrorist experts.

Early yesterday a senior RUC detective telephoned Mrs Ingeborg Niedermeyer, who still lives in Belfast with one of her daughters, to inform her of the dramatic development in the case: after receiving information, the police were about to start a concerted search for her husband's body near the small seaside resort of Rathfriland.

Throughout the day armed police stood guard while the search took place over a two-acre section of one of the most picturesque and deserted areas of Northern Ireland. Detectives had to proceed with possible grave sites for closer investigation when darkness fell. Detective Chief Superintendent William Mooney, who is in charge of the case, refused to disclose the source of the information that prompted the operation, but he said it would begin again today at first light. Two buildings, an old farm and a modern bungalow, were situated on the taped-off site where the search was concentrated, but it did not seem that they had any connexion with the crime.

Thousands of Scots in referendum anomaly

From Our Correspondent

Thousands of Scottish voters will find themselves in an anomalous position on March 1, devolution referendum day. They are those who, quite legally, have their names on more than one electoral register.

Depending on how they decide to vote, they will to all intents and purposes have either two votes or none.

Pro-assembly campaigners who find the dice loaded against them because of the wording of the Scotland Act have asked Mr John Smith, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, who is in charge of the devolution legislation, to act quickly to sort out the situation.

Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, vice-chairman of the Yes for Scotland Campaign, said yesterday: "Normally in parliamentary elections the question of double registration is no problem. However, many times your name appears on registers either deliberately or by mistake, you can vote only once."

"But in the referendum the Act requires that 40 per cent of the names of the registered voters vote 'yes' before the assembly goes ahead, and immediately your second registration comes into play."

As an example, he said, a student from Ayr who is studying at Aberdeen University may be registered in both

places. If he votes "No" in Aberdeen and abstains in Ayr, as he is legally obliged to do, then his abstention in Ayr counts effectively as second "No" vote there.

If he votes "Yes" in Aberdeen his abstention in Ayr effectively negates his real vote.

"No one knows how many people are involved in this situation," Mr Sillars said. "Students are one obvious source, but many others are in the same position."

He added: "The anomaly is that the elector in this group voting 'No' can sit back happily knowing he or she has a double vote. The one wanting to say 'Yes' is effectively disfranchised."

In a letter to Mr Smith, Mr Sillars said that two members of the Yes for Scotland Campaign committee were among those who would not be able to register a positive "Yes" vote.

Mr Smith said later the Government was well aware of the matter and was considering what redress could be made. The size of the electorate to allow for those registered twice and those on the register who had died.

"We do not know how many people are involved," he added. "We are looking into it, but we are not yet in a position to say exactly what we shall do about it. The matter can be raised later this month when the referendum orders are laid."

Tories take Steel hint on Queen's Speech vote

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative Shadow Cabinet have taken the hint given by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, on Saturday that in order to challenge the Government effectively at the debate of the Queen's Speech they should propose an amendment referring to the need for a general election.

In the context of their amendment criticizing the Government's economic policies, the Opposition have done just that, and the Liberals have decided to vote with them. It is not likely to have the effect of bringing the Government down.

One or two Ulster Unionists

may join the Conservatives and Liberals, but most of them, and all the Scottish and Welsh nationalists, are expected to vote with the Government. Without a united front formed by all the opposition and minority parties, the Government will be safe.

The Conservative amendment to the speech, to be put to the vote on Thursday night, states: "But humbly regrets that the policies set out in the Queen's Speech are totally inadequate to deal with the serious economic problems of the country, and that your Majesty's Government has denied the British people the opportunity to elect a new Administration capable of creating lasting prosperity in which all can share."

Former iron workers to process ginseng

From Tim Jones

Cardiff

An ugly, yellow root, to which aphrodisiac properties are ascribed, is soon to be processed in Ebbw Vale by former British Steel Corporation employees. Their jobs disappeared because of modernization and rationalization programmes.

The process company, the Red Kooqa King of Ginseng Company, a subsidiary of English Ginseng, is setting up in south Wales in cooperation with the steel corporation.

Ginseng roots are becoming increasingly sought after in the western world. The substance is used by Russian cosmonauts and Chinese soldiers, and the directors of the company hope it will become part of the British way of life.

Mr Raymond Halliwell-Cooper, the managing director, said: "It is said to help a person's sex life simply because it makes you feel good, you will act naturally."

Although ginseng has not yet been accepted by the British pharmacopoeia, Dr Stephen Paul, a human biologist with the British National Institute for Medical Research, says: "It has likely possibilities for a herb which can improve the general health and vitality of old people by delaying the onset of degenerative conditions associated with old age."

The company will obtain supplies of ginseng from south Korea, where the roots take six years to grow on ground that cannot be used for its again until 15 years have elapsed.

One reason why the steel jobs were lost at Ebbw Vale was that its outdated steel production methods could not compete with the low cost Korean iron and steel products.

Ginseng processing will form only part of the company's output from what will become one of the most modern pharmaceutical plants in Europe. Eventually the company hopes to employ between 200 and 250 people.

Mrs Guinness critically ill in hospital

Mrs auline Guinness, the wife of Mr James Guinness, a banker and a member of the Guinness family, was critically ill in hospital yesterday after collapsing at her home at Martingale, Hampshire, on Sunday.

Mrs Guinness, aged 53, is in the intensive care unit of Basingstoke hospital. The hospital secretary said yesterday: "We do not yet know how long she will be in the intensive care unit, but she is very critically ill. It would not be right for me to say what the cause is."

One of Mrs Guinness's four daughters said: "My mother had a hysterectomy recently, felt rather depressed afterwards, then collapsed on Sunday evening."

Mr Guinness said: "We had a silver wedding anniversary celebration with some friends on Sunday. My wife then had a sleep and was taken ill."

In May, Lady Henrietta Guinness, aged 35, heiress to the brewery, fell to her death near Kew Gardens, London. Miss Natalya Czikovskaya, aged 19, daughter of Lady Caroline Dowler, another member of the Guinness family, died after a suspected drug overdose, and Major Dennis Guinness died from a drug overdose in July.

In August, Peter, aged 19, son of Mr John Guinness, a diplomat, died in a car crash.

Miss Prol faces new charge

Astrid Prol, the suspected Baader-Meinhof terrorist, is to face an extra charge, believed to relate to the alleged use of a false passport to enter Britain which might delay extradition proceedings on two murder charges. It was stated at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Sir Campbell told the conference: "And let's not mince words. The changes in bargaining methods were long overdue. There had to be a better understanding of the need to get away from leap-frogging and comparable claims chasing each other."

He said that the CBI's proposals had the great advantage that they recognized the real dragon that had to be slain was inflation.

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CBI CONFERENCE/BRIGHTON

Conditional support for wage target

Industrialists closed ranks to avert a threatened split over the Government's 5 per cent pay restraint policy yesterday. In response to repeated calls for employer solidarity made at the Confederation of British Industry's Conference, delegates voted unanimously, if reluctantly in some cases, to give conditional support for the pay target.

Employer leaders feared the example given by Ford in making pay offers over the limit could spark a revolt of the CBI's official policy of acquiescence. Many smaller firms believe that wage restraint should be left entirely to individual employers and their workforces. They particularly dislike their representative body giving even qualified support for government intervention in this issue.

While broadly agreeing with the Government's 5 per cent aim, the CBI has never supported a fixed limit. It was tough and goes to whether the CBI should back the Government's policy in July and leaders were apprehensive that, given four months' practical experience of trying to hold it, that an open meeting of members could have resulted in a withdrawal of support.

Such a decision would have been highly embarrassing to Sir John Methven, the CBI's director general, hours before a debate meeting with Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to discuss the compromise package being

developed after the TUC's rejection of the 5 per cent limit. Summing up the debate, Sir John admitted that the outcome was "most crucial". He urged delegates that "as long as we can we must continue to support a target, not a norm, in the interests of keeping inflation down."

"Our prime objective must be to reduce our rate of inflation," he told delegates. "If you are going to achieve this, then settlements must be around that 5 per cent mark."

At the same time he reassured members that there would be no question of supporting a pay policy which involved further price controls. "We will have no part in that at all," he emphasized. "In any Government-TUC deal which requires employers and managers to pay penalties which could gravely damage business interests, and in particular any measures involving screwing down prices."

Calls for employer solidarity to resist excessive wage demands came from a variety of speakers. Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, argued that a collective drive was needed to restore the power balance against the unions. This might be achieved if employers "were prepared to act more effectively together, to show more solidarity and not undermine each other's positions," he said.

Collective action by employers was also urged by Mr Peter Linklater, a director of Shell UK, who said that "appeasement never works, you have got to meet strength

with strength", and by Mr John I. of the Engineering Employers Federation who criticized the "timidity and intransigence of employers". He called for stronger leadership from industrialists. Several speakers expressed disquiet at sanctions being applied to employers but not to trade union breaches of the pay limit. But critics were more muted than had been expected. Only one speaker, Mr Chris Walli, director of the Delta Metal Co, advocated measures such as the PAYE rebate to strikers and that is the disputes were unofficial procedures broken.

Although the Ford dispute was at the back of every delegate's mind, the debate on pay, it was only mentioned directly by Sir John Methven. His closing address, he said that officials must accept the responsibility of sticking to a contract "not of it to suit their own ends". Ford where the strike began before current agreement ran out.

Not all the employers were antagonistic to unions. Mr Clifford Rose, a member of the British Railways Board, put a suggestion that employers should their workforce to take an active part in their trade union to help shape policies and urged members to wishing the unions would go away.

Patricia Ti



Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings: crying need for higher real wages.

Britain 'daft on pay and getting dafter'

Britain is in "crying need" for a

Britain is in "crying need" for a system which delivered higher real wages and not confetti money. Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, told the second annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry at Brighton yesterday.

He described Britain as "bonkers on pay" and said: "If we may venture a prognosis, there is every indication that we are about to be even dafter than usual."

Sir Campbell was making the keynote speech introducing the session on pay at the conference which is being attended by 1,200 delegates representing more than 700 companies.

Sir Campbell said that a recent opinion poll indicated that only 11 per cent of employees would be satisfied with the rate of increase next year of less than 5 per cent.

"If that's the case we've got to ask ourselves: 'How could an increase of that size be justified when the rate of inflation is rising by more than 3 per cent?'"

He said that the "crying need" of today, as it had been for years, was for a system which delivered not higher money wages but higher real wages.

Mr Campbell said the CBI favoured a system which would give confetti money for something with a solid gold ring to it, a system which would give confetti money for something with a solid gold ring to it, a system which would give confetti money for something with a solid gold ring to it.

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There were a number of people most closely connected with price control who knew perfectly well that it had very little effect on the rate of inflation. What they were interested in was not controlling inflation but obtaining greater powers to intervene in industry.

Mr Clifford Rose, a board member of British Railways, urged delegates to stop thinking that the secret ballot was the answer to their problems.

"What we ought to be doing is to stop what we are doing and start persuading more of the workforce to take an active interest in industrial affairs so they can help to shape union policy."

He added: "Let us not fall into the trap of demanding better wages and conditions for ourselves when decisions are against us and cheerfully accepting leadership decisions when we agree with them."

Mr George Cattell, managing director of the FMC group of companies, told the conference that he was among them who held the view that the imbalance in the "bargaining game" was now here to stay turned understandingly to the false refuge of a national pay target as a means of influencing expectations and as a protection against pay claims backed by brute force.

He added: "But we delude ourselves if we hope that a national target for pay will not be seen as a norm. To stop such a policy is only to acknowledge that pay must go up."

Our norm should be not our own target, but the real wages, productivity, higher profits and significantly higher wages. In spite of the industrial chaos of this week we must not be running for us," he added.

Mr David Cooksey, managing director of Intercom, claimed that the CBI was the last after-tax pay of managers and owner-managers of small firms—those who would provide jobs for the future.

He started a company eight years ago but would not do it again today, he said. He had the motivation to create hundreds of new jobs by trying to do what he could afford to do, but he had to spend too much of his time on holiday.

Let me be proud of our successes and banish jealousy-mongers to the mediocrity of their own Utopia," he said.

Sir John said the CBI's Director General, said the debate was the most crucial of the conference because unless they got the pay scene right their chances of achieving growth, combating the evil of high unemployment, and winning back their rightful share of world trade "disappeared out of the window."

He said there were two solutions to restore a greater balance of bargaining power between employer and employee and to ensure that excessive power was not abused.

"If we get the proper balance of power between employers and employees then free collective bargaining can present a real alternative," he said.

Sir John said that this required firm and continuing control of the money supply and public expenditure. This was crucial and there was no substitute for it. But beware, he said, because in hard times governments would wriggle away from it as they had done in the past.

While the alternative of a greater balance of bargaining might be worked at with "might and main" to suppose it could be achieved overnight was to "cry for the moon."

So they had, at any rate for the time being, to move to the second alternative—to ensure that excessive trade union power was not abused.

Sir John said they wanted to build on a greater public and employee understanding of economic cause and effect. This was to moderate expectations.

"In the end it is to rely on the growing common sense and understanding of our people."

He asked the conference to support the CBI in pressing for reform of the pay bargaining system; to make bargaining freer and more orderly and to ensure that they were now an "orderly shambles."

He warned the conference about what he called "the most

Search for ways to halt export decline

The final session of the conference considered the need to win markets for British goods and services, and the importance of trade to the United Kingdom economy.

Introducing the topic, Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Railways Board, said: "Market shares, especially in manufactured goods, had been falling at home and abroad."

"The message is clear, surely. No longer are we the workshop of the world. No longer are we the nation of shopkeepers. The message is that we have still to shake off our imperial-sized hangover of past dependence on the world."

Sir Peter said: "We must make a new nation of marketers."

He believed the evidence was stark. Imports were piling into the home market which should be producing a strong base for exporting. We were not just importing raw materials as in the past. Nearly 25 per cent of the value of our exports came from abroad.

"In exporting, our decline is as obvious as a kick in the teeth," he said.

During the period between 1948 and 1974 the volume of world trade in manufactured goods grew tenfold. Yet our share halved.

Although our position since 1973 had stabilized, this could simply be because our exports had tended to do relatively better when world trade was sluggish than when it was booming.

"To win markets we must have a fully competitive industrial base. Certainly no comfortable words from the comfort of our armchairs. We must get our act together."

"In some ways it could prove an ambiguous blessing. It should help us enormously, but it must help us to face long-term competitive realities. We must build that fully competitive industrial base," Sir Peter said.

He stressed that non-price competitiveness was increasingly telling in world markets—especially for some sophisticated products in which we should have been specializing.

We must sharpen our priorities in research, design, quality, delivery and after-sales service. These are the five senses of marketing. And I would add a sixth: the quality of working interest of their enterprise," he added.

Mr Tom Lyon, chairman of Clear-Best, said the debate was taking place against a background of a continuing large deficit in our trade balance with other EEC countries.

Last year that deficit was £1,700m compared with our deficit with Japan of £500m.

"This year we have only the figures for the first six months which show that we are running up a deficit with the Community of £1,200m which is 20 per cent up."

"These figures are appalling and if it were not for North Sea oil they would be frightening."

British industry was still not taking sufficient advantage of the vast trading area that the Community offered, he said.

Mr Lyon said the largest single customer.

He started a company eight years ago but would not do it again today, he said. He had the motivation to create hundreds of new jobs by trying to do what he could afford to do, but he had to spend too much of his time on holiday.

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was created by industry would collapse very quickly industrial effort ceased.

Many people have to create for it is spent and the tax industry depends on industry's ability to produce. It is a vicious circle.

He said he would have been pleased if we had held our own. We must make a new nation of marketers."

He believed the evidence was stark. Imports were piling into the home market which should be producing a strong base for exporting. We were not just importing raw materials as in the past. Nearly 25 per cent of the value of our exports came from abroad.

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ME NEWS

et advisers suggest ing butter to consumption of fat

Clayton
action of fat consump-
a quarter was recom-
yesterday in a report
by the Centre for
Strategy, the farm-
ink-tank, Reading.
y. "Certainly there is
nutritional reason to
he present subsidy on
said. "It could be
ar butter be taxed."
sport, presented at a
e organized in London
Institute of Biology
an attempt by scientists
t targets for Britain on
ern of the "dietary
ggestions that have led
arguments in the
ates.
port was prepared by
four which included
John Norris, director
eat Research Institute
gricultural Research
and Dr Michael Craw-
d of biochemistry at
eld Institute of Com-
Medicine.
uggestions and the
ns on which they are
far more radical than
est. official views
by the Department of
Social Security in its
eating for Health, pub-
September.
Mr. Norris proposed
hat reopen many dis-
ween nutritionists and
industry, including
tents said that it
better to cut the
f fat in bottled milk
to the amount of milk
That is the precise
of the fundamental

FAT CONTENT OF FOODS (%)	
Milk	3.5
Cheddar cheese	34.5
Cheshire	30.7
Stilton	40.2
Cream cheese	66.4

Source: Centre for Agricultural Strategy.

assumption on which all milk
marketing in Britain is based,
that milk should be sold in its
natural state.
The scientists also called for
farmers to be encouraged to
produce leaner animals for
meat. "The fatter stock
classes should carry a financial
penalty", they said. Butter
consumption ought to be cut by
40,000 tonnes a year, or more
than a tenth, they went on.
The British Government had
failed to adopt an EEC system
that would benefit consumers
by permitting sales of bottled
milk with different fat con-
tents. "It would allow con-
sumers to reduce significantly
the contribution of animal fat
to their total fat intakes", the
scientists said.
They also called for display
of fat content on the labels of
cheese, and said that many
European countries already de-
manded it. As cheese con-
sumption has risen steadily
for the past 20 years, the
introduction of labelling
would inform consumers of the
often unrecognized contribu-
tion of dietary fat to different
cheeses", they added.
Food Health and Farming, CAS
Paper Seven (Centre for Agricul-
tural Strategy, 2 Barley Gate,
Reading, Berkshire.

man found dead and ally assaulted

Correspondent
ra Trier, aged 63, the
ife of a London bar-
es found murdered
ly assaulted 200 yards
home over her dress
North Street, Roch-
yesterday.
believed to have left
Monday night to visit
but was waylaid as
to a garage for her
ked body was found
ground near the
between two public
Old Ship and the
Death was due to

asphyxia caused by her in-
juries.
Det. Chief Supt Peter Crust,
head of Essex CID, said the
killer was a sex maniac who
must be found before he
sneak again.
Mrs Trier's former husband,
Mr Ronald Trier, now lives
near Brentwood, Essex, with
his second wife and their two
teenage children.
Mr Crust, in an appeal for
information, said the police
were seeking a youth who was
seen in the vicinity on Monday
evening carrying a shopping
basket carrying an open type
made of raffia.

v rules will help lone ents who have jobs

early
rices Correspondent
vernment is to reduce
to 24 the number of
eek lone parents have
before qualifying for
some supplement. The
s, which take effect
t were announced in
s written reply last
Mr David Ennals, Sec-
State for Social Ser-
the new rules would
much easier for lone
combine the task of
up a family with
job, instead of relying
social security ben-
spect the change to
to another 10,000 one-
lilies within the scope
mily income supple-
me at an annual addi-
t for the scheme of
an.
announcement was wel-
night by the National

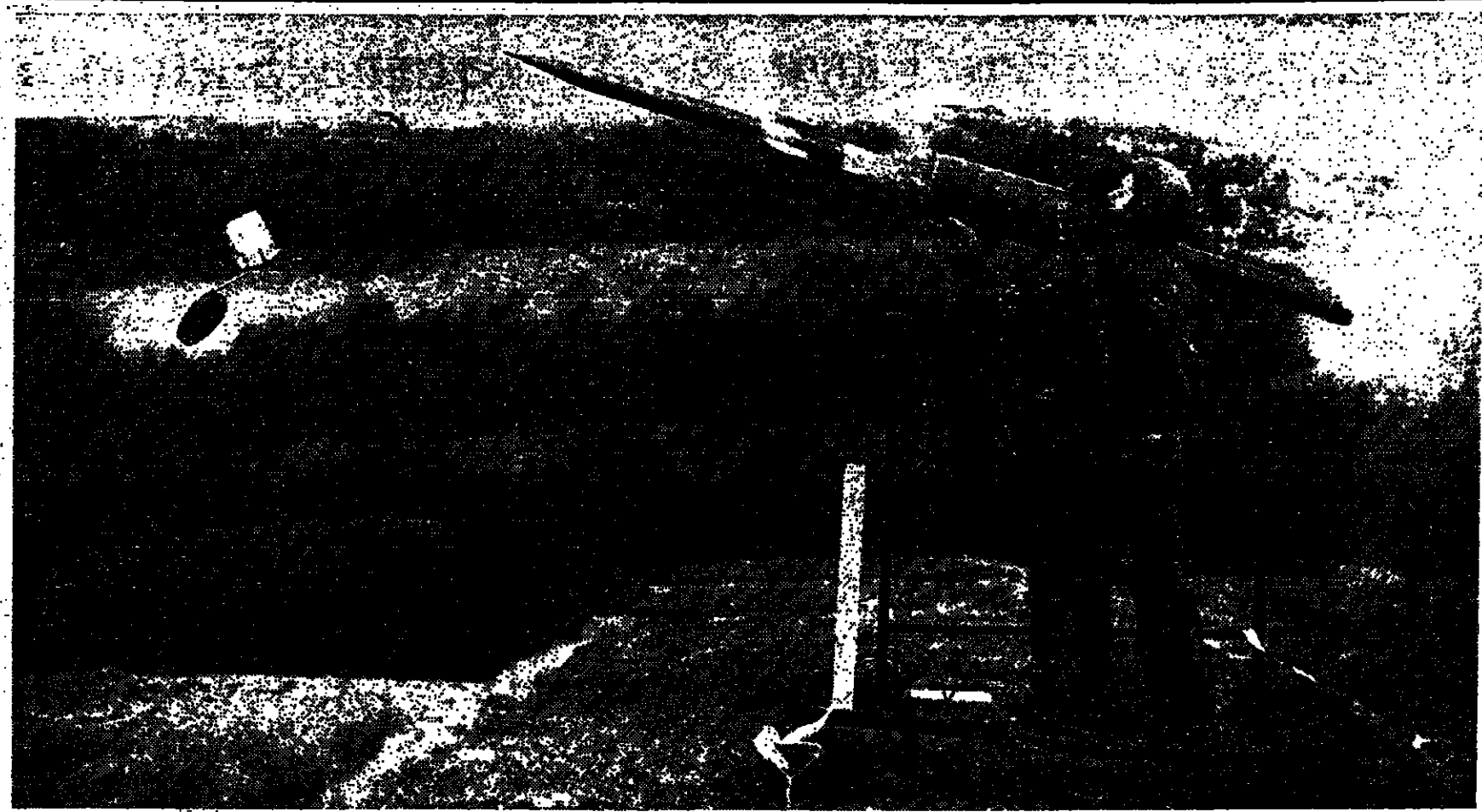
Council for One Parent Families
as "a small victory for the few
families it will help".
Mr Ennals is due to address
the council's annual conference
today, but has given no
indication that he was to make
a relevant announcement before-
hand.
The council's annual report,
published today, accuses
Government officials of quietly
mouning an attack on one-
parent families and maintains
that "the inveterate prejudice
against one-parent families is
emerging with an official stamp
of approval".
The council's report points
out that the Government has
rejected a £2 weekly premium
for one-parent families on sup-
plementary benefit or any sug-
gestion of a new benefit for
them. It had also rejected a
clause in the new Housing Bill
to ban council discrimination
against one-parent families who
form more than half the fam-
ilies accepted as homeless.

gets a er more of damages

0 damages settlement
Bourne, aged 15, whose
s killed in a car crash
£1,500 by a cyclist
after Mr Justice Ken-
s had said in the High
t he thought the boy
t less and his mother
ard was part of a total
J for the boy and his
Mrs Rita Eileen Bourne,
33 Close, Bridge, Kent,
leath of her husband,
was with his father in
hich was hit by a lorry
e, Kent, in October,
e boy will also receive
minor injuries.
Christopher Sumner,
for the boy and his
said that damages
he lorry driver, Mr
ackingham, of Foxway,
and Frettilia, Ltd.
(now in liquidation)
agreed on the basis
Bourne was partly to
the accident.

Journalist denies aim was to embarrass Government

By Craig Seton
Crispin Aubrey, one of the
three defendants in the Of-
ficial Secrets Act trial, denied at
the Central Criminal Court yester-
day that he had interviewed a
former soldier to get infor-
mation to embarrass the Gov-
ernment over the deportation
of Mark Rosenbalt, an Ameri-
can journalist, who worked
with him on the magazine
Time Out.
Mr Aubrey, aged 32, told Mr
Justice May-Jones and the
jury: "Never in my wildest
dreams did I believe that the
Official Secrets Act would
cover a private conversation
between two journalists and
someone who wanted to talk to
them."
The Crown has alleged that
Mr Aubrey and Duncan
Campbell, at the time a free-
lance journalist, received infor-
mation about British signals in-
telligence (sigint) from John
Berry, a former member of the
Intelligence Corps. The three



A soldier of the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve with the British Army's first surface-to-air missile to be fired from the shoulder. It is standard equipment with the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

In brief

Woman survives injury ordeal

Miss Dorothy Birch, aged 89,
survived three nights lying in
her large garden off the Hog's
Back, near Farnham, Surrey,
injured and unable to summon
help after a fall.
Last night Miss Birch, who
lives alone, was recovering in
hospital after being taken there
suffering from hypothermia.
She was found by chance by a
workman who called at a
neighbouring property.

Henry Cooper in crash

Mr Henry Cooper, the former
British heavyweight boxing
champion, escaped without
injury yesterday when the car
he was driving went off the M1
near Hemel Hempstead, Hert-
fordshire, after a puncture, hit
a hedge and caught fire.

Montagna purchase

Merseyside County Council
decided yesterday to buy for
£126,287, for the Walker Art
Gallery, the "Virgin and Child
with a donor" by Bertoldo
Montagna, the north Italian
painter. Grants will meet the
entire cost.

Novelist's prize

Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secre-
tary, will present the second
Christophers Ewart - Biggs
Memorial Prize today to Dervla
Murphy for *A Place Apart*, a
novel set in Northern Ireland,
published by John Murray at
£5.50. The prize is worth £1,500.

Man climbs tower

Stephen Peake, aged 20, of
Hazelbeech Road, West Brom-
wich, climbed 350ft up Birming-
ham's Post Office tower yester-
day because it was something
he had always wanted to do. He
was questioned by the police
and then released.

Pilot dies on bridge

Captain Peter Gibson, aged
63, of Eyemouth, a former pilot,
collapsed on the bridge and
died a few seconds before bar-
ring a cargo vessel in Tweed
Dock at Berwick yesterday.

Waste-paper collection improvements sought

A joint committee of the
Departments of Industry and
the Environment is to examine
ways of promoting the recy-
cling of waste.
So far the Government has
provided £23m to the paper
and board industry for new
recycling plants. The difficulty
now appears to be that sup-
plies of domestic waste paper
are far short of demand.
In theory, it is said, about
5,500,000 tonnes of the national
consumption of seven million
tonnes of paper and board
could be recovered; but at
present only just over two mil-

British Rail to continue services on Boxing Day

British Rail will run trains on
Boxing Day this year but there
will be none on Christmas Day,
except for limited local services
in Glasgow.
BR said yesterday that the
volume of receipts last Boxing
Day had justified the reintro-
duction after a three-year gap.
There would be more services
about 600 extra services will
run during the holiday period
but some cheap fares will be
withdrawn, including economy
return tickets, for which the
last onward travel date is
December 14, and weekend
Sunday service.

Probation for child minder over bath death

By Ian Bradley
A registered child minder,
who put a severely handicapped
girl aged four in a scalding hot
bath was placed on probation
for two years by Judge Clarke,
QC, at the Central Criminal
Court yesterday.
Mrs Carol Milligan, aged 31,
registered as a child minder
with the borough of Kensington
and Chelsea, pleaded guilty to
the wilful neglect of Elaine
Sect.
The girl, who was deaf and
dumb and had cataracts of both
eyes, was in Mrs Milligan's
charge every afternoon between
the time she finished school
and her mother's return from
work.
Judge Clarke directed that a
verdict of not guilty should be
recorded on a charge of man-
slaughter. He told Mrs Milligan
that he was satisfied that
she had not intended to harm
the girl when she put her in
the bath on June 16 last year.
A third charge, alleging assault
causing bodily harm, was
ordered to be left on the file.
He was taking into account
that Mrs Milligan, of Edith
Road, West Brompton, London,
was of good character and had
been of good service to other
people's children.
Mr Ronald Trot, for the
defence, said that when running
the bath she had been too
cautious with the cold tap
because it required only a small
turn to obtain a full flow.
After the trial, Kensington
and Chelsea social services
department said Mrs Milligan
had been registered in Feb-
ruary, 1975, and had voluntarily
taken herself off the register
in August, 1977. It added: "It
is really up to parents to check
on child minders."

Listing change denied

The Government had no plans
for changing the procedure for
listing buildings of architectural
or historic interest, Lady Birk,
Under-Secretary of State at the
Department of the Environment,
said yesterday in an answer in
the Lords.

The businessman's guide to incentives available in the Areas for Expansion.

Capital grants

Manufacturers can obtain capital grants of
20% or 22% for new buildings, also for
new plant and machinery in many Areas. ☐ Tick here

Attractive finance

Interest-relief grants, or favourable-term loans.
Fixed-interest loans from European
Community funds. ☐ Tick here

Rent-free factories

Up to 2 years rent-free (exceptionally, 5 years).
Options to purchase on long lease.
Wide range of new factories available. ☐ Tick here

Rent-free offices

Grants for office rents for up to 7 years. Grants
for new jobs created within 5 years.
Grants for staff moved. ☐ Tick here

Above is a brief guide to
the investment incentives
available in the Areas. They
apply to companies moving
into, or already in, the Areas for
Expansion.

Greater benefits are
available in Northern Ireland.
Are you planning your
company's future now?
Before you do anything it
could pay you to get in touch
first with your nearest Industrial
Expansion Team. Or, tick the
box(es) above for the infor-
mation you want and send in the
complete coupon.

London tel: 01-211 6486

24-hour answer-service for booklet
enquiries only: 01-834 2026

Scotland
Glasgow
Tel: 041-248 2855
Wales
Tel: Cardiff 62131
(STD code 0222)
Northern Region
Tel: Newcastle
upon Tyne 24722
(STD code 0632)
North West
Manchester
Tel: 061-236 5171
Liverpool
Tel: 051-236 5756
Yorkshire &
Humber
Tel: Leeds 448171
(STD code 0532)
East Midlands
Tel: Nottingham
56181
(STD code 0602)



To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry,
Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU.
Please send me full details of the benefits available in the
Areas for Expansion, as I have indicated above.

Name _____
Position in company _____
Company _____
Nature of Business _____
Address _____

Areas for Expansion

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY in association with the Scottish Economic Planning Department and the Welsh Office.

HOME NEWS

Whitehall completes 'starred entrants' development scheme

Hennessy
ort on recruitment to administrative grades in Service, delivered last to Sir Ian Bancroft, the Home Civil Service, recommends that an equal of highly qualified recruited directly universities and polytechnics and promising officials serving in the executive could be to provide a new career development scheme.

The young men and women in their early twenties who will enter in future as HEO(D)s will be drawn from candidates achieving an "A" mark at the Civil Service Selection Board. The board examines on the basis of extended interviews, aptitude tests and candidates' experience.

An equal number of HEO(D)s will be drawn annually from executive officers who have completed a two to three-year development course, selection tests and candidates' experience and job performance.

The report is described in Whitehall as "a White Paper with green edges". Civil Service unions have been told it forms a basis for negotiations. It will be published at the end of the month.

The Civil Service Department will use the report's appearance as a occasion for practising open government. A number of background papers are to be released at the same time.

ish Gas wins 'Times' rd for archaeology

A group of enthusiasts who did a full survey of the medieval Alfric Holt Forest, near Farnham, Surrey, won the BBC Chronicle programme award for the best project by volunteers.

A project that saved and preserved a unique Roman town house, the Dover Painted House project, was recognised in two awards. It won the Legal and General award for the entry showing the greatest initiative and shared the Illustrated London News award for the best presentation to the public of an archaeological excavation or fieldwork with Runcorn Development Corporation for its presentation of excavations at Norton Priory.

A girl, aged 13, from St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Helen Parslow, won a new award sponsored by Young Rescue for work carried out by children between the ages of nine and sixteen. She surveyed and studied Obadiah's Barrow, a Bronze Age barrow in the Isles of Scilly.

The awards are to be repeated next year.

iservation aim praised

Institute of Chartered and The Times were the chairman of County Council yesterday for "excellence and quality life" through their joint scheme for industrial conservation.

Mr Naylor, the chairman, said at a ceremony at Kendal where he received a commendation from the two bodies for his council's work in restoring to full working order a 600-year-old cornmill at Easedale, Bown, in the west of the Lake District National Park.

The mill has now been opened for two seasons and last year attracted 18,000 visitors.

sters to look re or museums

are to study a plan by a working party of diocesan Commission on and Galleries which will be financial support for non-national museums.

mission set up the party proposals made by the museum five years ago raised resources were led to improve museum

ort was shelved, but Sir rew, chairman of the commission, hopes that ment will act urgently tent the new recom-

Hitherto only museums have benefited al funds, but the new ould allow up to 2 museums to gain by o the Government for lid that half the money n the local authority.

eking party says the ould readily build up £3m a year. In addition for extra funds for collections, for housing and for collections not n other categories.

eks Euro-seat

In Philipps, Labour MP ey, West, is to resign at general election to the European Parlia- he Midlands West con-

His majority at the rel election was 8,525

lywood provides top es for paintings

dine Norman of nineteenth-century at Sotheby's Parkes Berner les on Monday repeated: trend in prices seen in 10 days ago. The total sale exceeded estimates er cent. Most of the went to buyers from countries of origin.

ood personalities paid rics for American pic- dramatic Thomas Moran (1898), "The Green River, 1916, made (estimate \$20,000 to or £25,000). The Ep- two Red Indian figures by E. Martin Hennings, 1,000 (estimate \$18,000 to or £20,000). The same paid (estimate \$3,000) for a moody landscape h Wenzel, the German Twilight on the Marsh". e included a small men- ary section, a Paul Klee as: "Tessier, Brin- aut dem Kreuz", dated 1937, \$37,500 (estimate o \$15,000) and a Mac- a oil of 1921, "The (Symphony)", \$35,000 to \$20,000). The total realised £470,150, with t unsold.

s concluded on Monday of the contents of the Cluissant-Bandier (a which realised £480,558.

Every lot found a buyer. Richly decorated at the turn of the century, it was in disrepair when the last member of the family died in her eighties last year. That clearly added to the romance for the Italian bidders. Proceeds go to the Church.

The highest price was 15m lire, or £9,275, paid for the family Meissen-Marcotte period, dinner and coffee service. Among the curiosities of Monday's sale was a group of antique clothes, including both rich family garments and servants' liveries. The top price was paid for the court dress of a former Countess of Newburgh at 420,000 lire, or £264.

At Sotheby's in London yesterday a sale of European ceramics and enamel made £25,945, with 5 per cent unsold. The top price was \$320 (estimate \$200 to £200) for a Richter figure of a river god dating from about 1770.

The sale of Victorian paintings and drawings at Sotheby's Be- gawa made £30,415, with 10 per cent unsold. Schilley and Regs of New York paid \$800 (estimate \$300 to \$500) for a water-colour landscape by Charles Henry Passey.

Bonham's sale of silver and plate made £37,624, with 5 per cent unsold. A Phoebe Stabler figure of a winged man symbolising Lightning (185 oz), of 1935, realised £1,750 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000).

WEST EUROPE

Dutch leader resigns all political posts over his SS connexion

From Robert Schull
The Hague, Nov 7

The man who held the political balance of power in The Netherlands today resigned all his political posts because of his wartime past.

Mr Willem Aantjes, who was the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, the senior partners in the coalition with the right-wing Liberals, told a press conference here that his resignation was effective immediately and that he would undertake steps to clear his name.



Mr Willem Aantjes: Sadness as he retires from political life.

He admitted that he had used the Nazi SS as a vehicle to leave Germany in the autumn of 1944. He had been working there since the previous year. He emphatically denied having actively served in the SS. He had applied to join the so-called Germanic SS in order to get out of Germany, he said.

Once over the border, Mr Aantjes intended to escape and go into hiding. He said he had resisted for three weeks attempts by the SS to press him into active service. "You can imagine what pressure means when it is applied by the SS."

Among other things he had been awoken at 4.30 am one day, and told he had half an hour to prepare to meet his maker. In the end, however, he was sent to the punishment camp Port Natal in Assen, in the north of The Netherlands.

Mr Aantjes was surprised by allegations that he had not been in Port Natal as a prisoner. "Many people knew me there and could have come forward at any time after the war to denounce me if I had been anything but a prisoner," he said.

Some confusion might have arisen out of the fact that later during his detention in Port Natal he did administrative work and was called upon to interpret between the German guards and the Dutch prisoners.

He admitted that during this period he could have escaped. But he had nowhere to go, the chances of being caught were too great and he had been given to understand that if he there and could have come forward at any time after the war to denounce me if I had been anything but a prisoner," he said.

Mr Aantjes's version of his SS connexion differs on two points from that published by the Institute for War Documentation. According to the institute, Mr Aantjes was "mobilized" into the Landsturmveld, the Dutch division of the Waffen SS, which would have meant that he had gone into foreign military service and lost his Dutch citizenship.

But Mr Aantjes insisted today that he had applied to join the Germanic SS, a paramilitary wing of the Dutch Nazi Party, which would not entail the automatic loss of his citizenship.

The institute's report also suggests "that there is no reason to assume that Mr Aantjes was in Port Natal as a prisoner."

Mr Aantjes wondered why the revelations about his wartime SS connexion had come at this particular time.

In his role as parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats he was often at loggerheads with Mr Adriaan van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, and was one of the seven "dissident" Christian Democratic MPs who refused to underwrite the pact with the Liberals because he favoured a new coalition with the Socialists.

Mr Aantjes said that he knew one of the two people who at the end of last month informed the official Dutch Institute for War Documentation of his SS connexion. They exchanged correspondence at a time when Mr Aantjes was considered for a Cabinet post. He was not given the post because of what was then known about his wartime past.

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EEC shelve plans for surplus milk penalty

From Hugh Claton
Agricultural Correspondent - Bonn, Nov 7

The European Commission's plan to penalize farmers for producing too much milk will be shelved this year, Herr Josef Ertl, West German Minister of Agriculture and Food, said today.

"There is simply no time left," Herr Ertl said. The community Council of Farm Ministers had to debate the problems of Mediterranean agriculture instead. "Without a solution to those, there will be price negotiations at all next year," he added.

The Commission wants to stop the open-ended commitment to buy "mountains" of dairy produce that consumers do not want to buy.

Herr Ertl said that he recognized the need to reform the milk rules of the Common Agricultural Policy and suggested a new penalty for farmers who produce milk for butter. He would make them take back skim milk powder, a byproduct of butter production.

They would be expected to use that in cattle feed instead of cheap soya meal from the United States, where markets are closed against EEC dairy produce. Farmers who refused to accept the powder would have to pay a milk tax.

Skim milk powder was the key to the Community's intractable dairy surplus, he said. He rejected the view that sales of New Zealand butter to Britain were to blame.

Police wives in protest at Basque funeral

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 7

Wives of Civil Guard policemen screamed insults at government representatives at the funeral service in the Basque town of Tolosa for the latest victim of separatist terrorists belonging to the ETA (Basque homeland and liberty) movement.

Members of the Civil Guard remained silent, although the eyes of some were moist at the requiem Mass yesterday for their fallen companion. But their womenfolk marched out of the church and through the streets, calling members of the Government traitors and shouting: "We don't want medals, we want our husbands."

The day before, Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Interior Minister, visited the Basauri police barracks in Bilbao, where police mutilated last month over other terrorist murders of their members.

"The Basauri barracks is totally different now," he said, adding that measures to be taken against the ringleaders of the revolt would be announced shortly. He also said that 190 of the 400 members of the security police (Policia Armada), who were transferred from the Basque country after that incident had asked to be sent back.

In Madrid, a delegation from the neo-Francoist New Force Party handed in a letter at the Interior Ministry yesterday calling for the resignation of Señor Martín Villa. The letter was accompanied by 155 memorial cards on which were written the names of terrorist victims.

On Sunday, Señor Blas Pinar, leader of the New Force Party, demanded the dismissal of Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, the Deputy Prime Minister with responsibility for Defence. "I call on the King to sack him," he said in a speech in Saragossa. "If he does not, he will leave us without any defence and without a government."

He urged his followers to vote against the proposed constitution in the referendum on December 6.

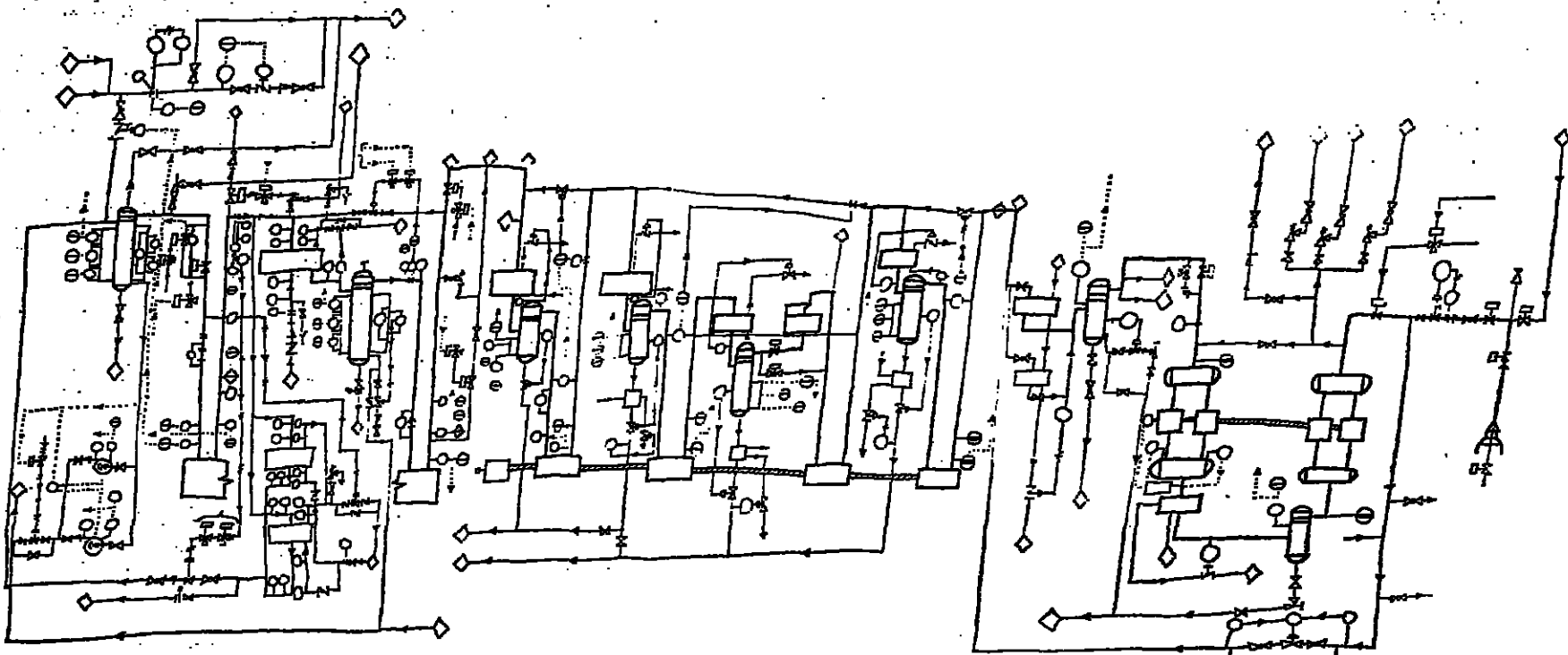
Opposition to the constitution was evident today from the far left as well as the ultra-right. An assortment of posters appeared on walls along main streets and in the Madrid underground urging abstention or a negative vote.

The posters bore the initials of at least two extreme left groups, the Communist Movement and the Communist Leftist Organization. Other anti-constitution posters were put up by the neo-fascist Revolutionary Falange Syndicate.

In another development, a far-right political faction led by Señor Gonzalo Fernández de la Mora, Minister of Public Works under the late General Franco, split yesterday from the conservative Popular Alliance, which is led by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former Franco minister and once Spanish Ambassador to London.

The split reflected discontent over the constitution. During the final voting in Parliament a week ago, Señor Fraga Iribarne voted in favour of the text and Señor Fernández de la Mora against it.

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beneath the seabed. In this process the injected gas helps maintain pressure in the reservoir, forcing more oil to the surface. Meanwhile, the gas itself is saved for later production. The technique is frequently used elsewhere in the world, but no one had yet attempted it in the difficult waters of the North Sea.

Our engineering approach — really a refinery in miniature — was to take the gas as it emerges from the well at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch, and compress it to 6,000 pounds per square inch — enough to drive it down special wells and force it into the porous rock below. It required a series of compressors weighing a total of 2,000 tons. With associated equipment, they take up a quarter of the deck space on our Beryl A producing platform — room enough for 100 double-decker buses.

Mobil thus has become the first company to achieve successful gas injection in the U.K. North Sea. There are still teething troubles to be sorted out in this complex and demanding operation and it will take some time before it's working smoothly. Nevertheless, we have already injected over 12 thousand million cubic feet of gas into the Beryl reservoir.

And when the job of enhancing Beryl's oil recovery is complete, the gas will still be there, stored beneath the sea bed — an energy deposit account which will one day be drawn upon to meet Britain's needs for fuel, and raw material for the chemical industry.

Fourth in a series on the challenges of North Sea Oil.

Mobil

WEST EUROPE

Socialist leaders hear plea to turn EEC into European union

From Charles Hargrove
Lille, Nov 7

Today and tomorrow this great industrial city of northern France will be the capital of Socialist Europe. If the French Socialist Party choose to launch its campaign for the European elections, this is because geography, history, and industry have given life here an European stamp, and because the Nord region, of which it is the capital, is with Marseilles the biggest bastion of French socialism.

In the rather incongruous, over-ornate setting of white, gold and red plush of the Municipal Theatre, fraternal delegates assembled from eight EEC countries, and from the three candidate countries of Southern Europe. They included socialist leaders, such as Herr Willy Brandt, Dr Mario Soares from Portugal, Mr Joop den Uyl, the former Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Cool, the chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party, and Melina Mercouri, film actress and singer and also Socialist Deputy for Athens.

The mayors of many large European cities were also present, including those of Lisbon, Athens, Saarbrücken, Pavia, Duisburg—in fact, a Socialist Almayach de Gotha. But there were some notable absences. Conspicuous among them was the British Labour Party leadership, which sent the mayor of Camden and a message of greeting due to arrive tomorrow if reports are correct, from Dr David Owen.

Pressure of parliamentary business was pleaded for this less than symbolic presence; but it was also generally ascribed by the delegates to Labour's lack of European enthusiasm and conviction.

In his inaugural address, M Pierre Mauroy, Mayor and Deputy of Lille and number two in the party, declared with conviction: "Europe, which some times seems to be monopolized by lawyers, ministers and merchants must be entrusted to the Europeans. In short, Europe exists, but it must be changed. And to change it we must simply accept the European Treaty, and nothing but the Rome Treaty. In practice, since 1958, the logic of liberalism has been given free reign—that is what the Common Market amounts to. But the logic of Europeanism, that of the European Community—has been ignored."

Europe existed, he went on, but today it was too closely identified with capitalism, and espoused its crises, powerlessness, and indifference. European unity could not rest solely on institutions. It required popular endorsement. To achieve this, "Europe must be the instrument, and framework for greater social justice for the workers of all countries," and the European Parliament must be elected by direct universal suffrage.

The Communists have described this European Socialist congress as a "festival of double talk and double dealing." "Speeches and resolutions mask the policy leading to the German-American domination of Europe," one of their

deputies for the Nord declared yesterday.

The object of the congress in the eyes of the French Socialist Party is twofold. In the first place, it is meant to draw attention to the solidarity of Socialist Europe, and to emphasize the French party's desire to co-operate closely with colleagues in other EEC countries, in spite of doctrinal differences and divergent attitudes towards European unity.

The European Socialists and Social Democrats have no common programme, but only a common declaration adopted last year which glosses over these differences and insists upon the need to create a Europe of the workers in the face of the challenge of the superpowers.

In the second place French socialism is intent on asserting its strength and dynamism for domestic political consumption. Apart from differences with other Socialist parties, it has to contend with differences within its own ranks on European policy, as well as on much else. Its left-wing ginger group, for instance, has refused to endorse the party's "European manifesto" on the ground that it carries cooperation with Social Democratic movements too far, and seems to be turning away from the Union of the Left and succumbing to "third force" temptations.

The fact remains that for the French Socialists, the European elections are both a problem and an opportunity. A problem, because they have to get their own fiddle in tune; and an opportunity, because they are fully aware of the domestic political advantage which they in particular—as distinct from the Communists and the Gaullists, who have adopted anti-European positions—can derive from these elections.

The domestic political aspect explains why all political parties are girding themselves for battle months ahead of the election date. For the Socialists, Europe will be a major political stalking horse.

The European elections, through the workings of proportional representation, will give them a chance to assert their independent identity vis-à-vis the other parties, and of attracting to their side an even larger proportion of middle-of-the-road voters than they boast now—provided, of course, that French public opinion can be sufficiently mobilized next June to avoid massive abstentions. If their gamble works, they will be able to consolidate their claim to be not only the biggest opposition party, but the biggest in the country.

This explains why the French Socialist Party at Lille has drawn out all the stops, and put out all the flags—the city is decked with its own emblems and those of members countries. Prominent European intellectuals such as Heinrich Böll, the German writer, Giorgio Strehler, the director of the Teatro Piccolo di Milan, the painter Miro, and Francoise Sagan, the French author, have all been invited to come here for the occasion and demonstrate that the Europe of the workers is also the Europe of the intellectuals.

France increases defence budget by 14 per cent

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 7

The defence budget which was taken up today by the National Assembly totals 92,240m francs (£10,851m) and shows an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year, compared with a rise of just over 10 per cent in the budgets of other government departments.

M Yvon Bourges, the Defence Minister, said the budget made it possible to pursue long-term improvements of the French defence capability both conventional and nuclear weapons. It conformed to the objectives of the five-year military programme which came into force last year to assure France's independence.

The defence budget's share of the gross domestic product has risen from 3.12 per cent in 1973 to 3.26 per cent next year. It confirms the change in emphasis from running costs and personnel to investment, armament and equipment.

At a press conference a few weeks ago, M Bourges emphasized the "remarkable effort" made in the new budget in favour of research and development, particularly in detection and observation satellites, automation of communications systems, anti-missile defence and computers.

One of the strong points of the budget is its emphasis on nuclear weapons. The appropriations for the development of the strategic nuclear deterrent are increased by 30 per cent on average. As for tactical nuclear weapons, 273m francs will be devoted to the development of a medium-range missile with which the Mirage 2000 aircraft will be equipped in 1982. For the development of the Mirage 2000

Alpha fighter grounded

Bonn, Nov 7.—The West German Air Force has grounded its latest fighter plane, the twinjet Alpha, for safety reasons, a Defence Ministry spokesman announced today.

He said the pilot's ejector seat system had been ruled unsafe. The Air Force has also ordered the makers, the Dornier Company and Dornier-Breguet, to modify the canopy of the forward cockpit.—Reuter.

Ark Royal men confined to ship

Valletta, Nov 7.—Sailors on board the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal were confined to their ship today as the Maltese Government issued a one-day order preventing them from entering Valletta.

The order was issued to avert clashes between sailors and striking textile workers who were protesting at British support for a European Community ban on Maltese imports

OVERSEAS

Vietnamese attend Red Square ceremony

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 7

From the stand of the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square the Soviet leadership today denounced China, accusing it of teaming up with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and damaging the world revolutionary movement.

In the traditional speech by the Soviet Defence Minister at the opening of the parade to mark the anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov said that the Peking leadership posed "a serious danger" to peace and socialism in the world.

However, he added, the Soviet Union with its communist allies "gives a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its lackeys, supports all progressive forces pressing tirelessly for the deepening of détente and the widening of peaceful, mutually advantageous co-operation among states."

To underline the Soviet commitment to resist Chinese "hegemonism" in Asia, the Soviet leadership, in an almost unprecedented move, invited the leaders of Vietnam to join them on the mausoleum for the annual march-past, and parade. Vietnam last week concluded a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union which, clearly directed against China, provides for mutual help in the case of an attack on either country.

While emphasising the combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Ustinov

Poet on US tour wins Soviet prize

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 7

One of the Soviet Union's best known and most popular poets, Andrei Voznesensky, was today awarded the State Prize for literature and art.

Mr Voznesensky, 47, is at present on a lecture tour of the United States. Praised today by Pravda for virtuosity and by Tass for his metaphors, complex images and satirical wit, he has been a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union since he was repatriated after a visit to the United States in the 1960s he was reprimanded for not criticizing American society in his poetry.

In his latest collection, however, a poem called New York Bird speaks of a monstrous bird with an aluminium fuselage instead of a body, a screw-like neck and female face like a tongue of flame above a giant cigarette lighter. This to Mr Voznesensky is the "soul of America that has tired of its amusements."

His award—one of several in the arts made on the anniversary of the October Revolution—was foreshadowed in September when glowing critiques in Literaturnaya Gazeta and Pravda classed him in the tradition of Mayakovsky, Blok, Yezhov and Pasternak.

He was praised then for his "profoundly national" poems. In one he ridicules people who deck themselves in pseudo-Russian garb.

I don't like rogues à la Russe, With their eclectic vocabularies. I adore tea. I hate electric samovars.

In another poem devoted to Lenin, he wrote: Russia, my beloved, There is no joking with this. All your pains have pierced me with pain. Russia, I am your capillary vessel, I hurt when you hurt, Russia.

The prize-winning author also included a poem dedicated to Pablo Neruda, the Chilean poet, in which Mr Voznesensky wishes an end to the Chilean junta whom he accuses of killing him. He compares them to a "tin horn Mafia".

A lyric poet, he has been praised by Soviet critics for seeing beauty as much in new street in new cities as in old cathedrals in ancient towns, beauty in amateur paintings as well as old masters, and in the Belarusian ballet as well as a butterfly flower.

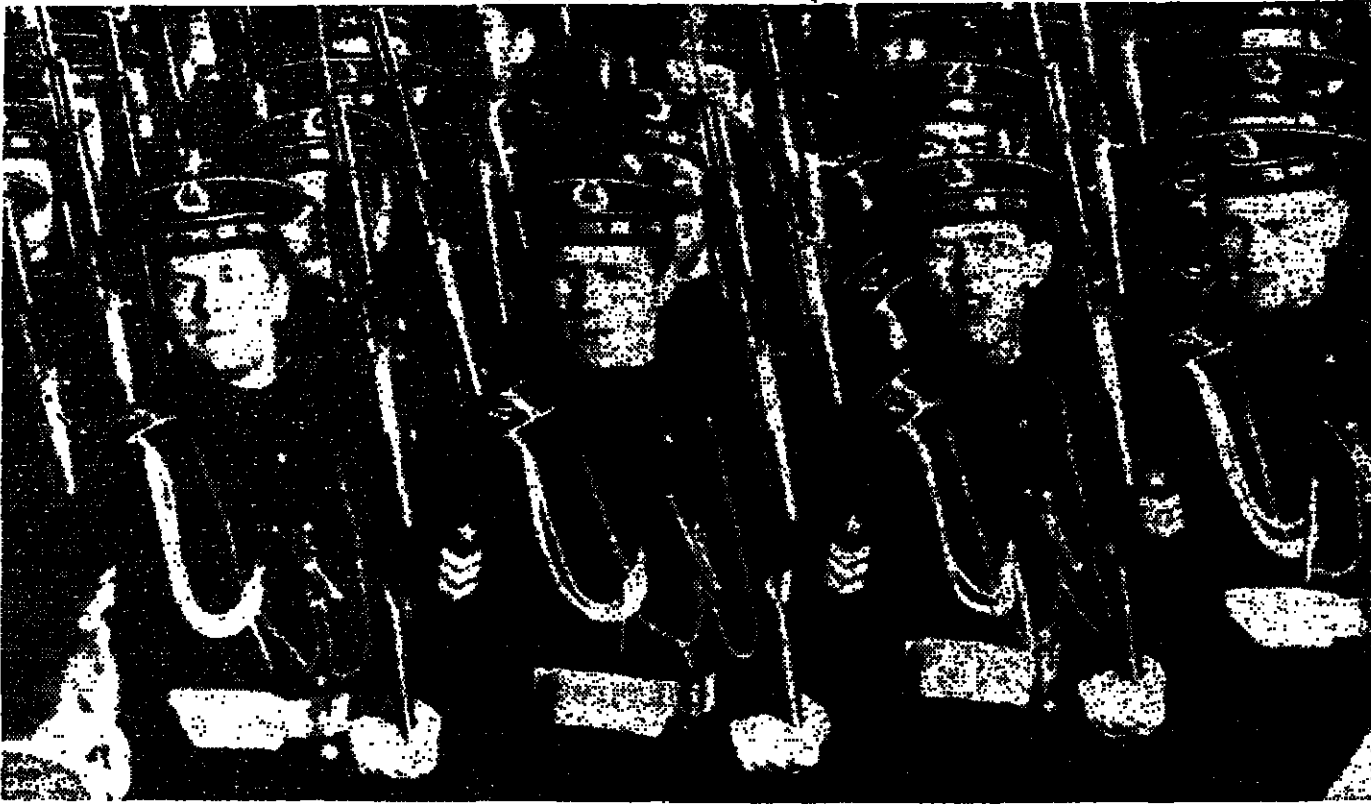
Pravda said in September that he justly incurred reproaches in the past for turning positive features of the Soviet Union into negative ones. Sometimes his wings failed to master the headwinds, but now his wings have grown stronger.

Mr Voznesensky, who is 45, published his first collection, Parabol, in 1960. His poetry readings now attract large audiences. He is said to be contemplating a cycle of poems on his impressions of a recent journey to eastern Siberia.

Military build-up close to Angola-Namibia border

Johannesburg, Nov 7.—South Africa is strengthening its forces in the north of Namibia (South-West Africa) in face of a military build-up across the border in Angola, informed sources said tonight.

Other senior sources had earlier disclosed that South African intelligence reports indicated that several hundred East German troops had been sent to southern Angola last month, and that South African troops were being moved to the border with Namibia. They were reported to include



Soviet Marines on parade in Red Square, Moscow, yesterday.

said the international situation remained "complex".

He accused "aggressive imperialistic" circles of trying to bring the world back to the cold war, encouraging the arms race, trying to achieve military advantage over communist countries and interfering in their internal affairs.

Standing beside him on the mausoleum was President Brezhnev, who has taken the salute on behalf of the Communist Party for the past 15 years. As in the May Day parade this year, his personality and quotations dominated the 61st anniversary of the revolution. But he himself, well wrapped up against the chill of

the bright November morning, looked rather frail and tired.

Mr Le Duan, the Vietnamese Communist Party leader, stood beside him, his face almost hidden by his coat collar turned up against the cold. The rest of the Soviet Politburo and the military leadership stood on either side to watch the traditional two-hour parade of military hardware, detachments of soldiers, sailors and airmen and representatives from Moscow factories and enterprises.

The parade of military vehicles was comparatively brief, lasting only about eight minutes. It included rocket and missile launchers, armoured personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers and Jeeps, but none of the latest 172 tanks or 152 self-propelled guns as there had been last year. The parade was probably shortened to save both the cobbles of Red Square and the elderly leadership taking the salute.

The rest was a colourful affair, enhanced by the bright winter sun. Amid a sea of red flag young athletes in colour and black suits performed flag manoeuvres, spelling out the word "peace", the initials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and depicting the Soviet emblem. Floats from Moscow fac-

tories rolled past a giant portrait of Lenin covering one section of GUM, the department store that forms one side of Red Square. Cheerleaders called out slogans in praise of the Communist Party, the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the worldwide proletarian struggle.

Only selected spectators were allowed into Red Square. Similar parades were held in the capitals of the other 14 republics and in Leningrad. But for the bulk of the Soviet population, with four days' holiday, today was the last occasion to eat, drink and celebrate before the serious onset of winter.

so farcovered the Soviet leader's war service and efforts to rebuild industry after 1945, are written in a lively and readable style, scarcely recognizable as being by the same author as Mr Brezhnev's political speeches and other official documents.

They show Mr Brezhnev as being a man not afraid to stand up for himself in the face of Khrushchev's bluster and criticism. He recalls, for example, an incident when Khrushchev was about to blame him for the poor harvest in the Virgin Lands in 1955.

"In that disastrous year it was sometimes difficult for those of us who believed in success to prove that we were right," Mr Brezhnev writes. "I was in the presence of N. S. Khrushchev in the Virgin Lands. He said the Virgin Lands would still prove themselves, he interrupted quite sharply with the remark: 'We can't take cakes with your poor harvest in the Virgin Lands.'"

"But in his view a modern leader 'must listen to specialists and scientists and not only those of one trend or school, and must be able to consult the people in order to avoid premature, hasty and self-willed decisions'—faults for which Khrushchev has frequently been reproached."

The memoirs, the third volume in a series which have

Brezhnev memoirs challenge predecessor's wisdom and leadership

Nikita Khrushchev remains an 'unperson'

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Nov 7

Nikita Khrushchev refused to listen to any one's advice but his own and though he also knew how to develop the Virgin Lands in Soviet Kazakhstan, according to Mr Leonid Brezhnev, who replaced him as party secretary after his removal from power in 1964.

In the latest volume of his memoirs, published today by the literary journal Novy Mir, President Brezhnev pointedly refuses to give Khrushchev credit for the one decision generally accepted to have been his most enduring achievement—the opening up of the steppes for agriculture.

Describing his time in Kazakhstan from 1954 to 1955, where he is generally considered to have worked to implement the 1953 Virgin Lands resolution, Mr Brezhnev says: "Sometimes I am asked: Who was the author of the idea to develop the Virgin Lands?"

He goes on: "I believe that the very question is incorrect because in it there hides an attempt to ascribe an outstanding achievement of our party

and people to the 'vision' and will of a single man."

Indeed, throughout the 55 pages of his account, Mr Brezhnev consistently plays down the role of his predecessor as Soviet leader, while pointing out the significance of his own work.

After his removal from power Khrushchev was hardly ever mentioned by the Soviet press, and to this day is still virtually an "unperson" as far as Soviet commentators and historians are concerned. Mr Brezhnev refers to him always simply as N. S. Khrushchev without mentioning his position or importance.

He portrays Khrushchev as a man who stubbornly refused to take the advice of experts. Describing a local party meeting they both attended, Mr Brezhnev says Khrushchev insisted on building railways instead of gravel elevators at the start of the Virgin Lands campaign.

"No arguments against this idea were taken into consideration," he states, and so two railway lines were built. "That was a mistake, as in fact neither played the role expected in the

shipment of corn and soon they were dismantled."

He goes on: "I quote these facts not to show that a party and state leader must simultaneously be a railway specialist, an economist, and engineer and so on. No, but he must understand the laws of general development and be able to lean on concrete scientific and practical knowledge."

"And certainly he cannot consider himself the only and undisputed authority on all spheres of human activity," Mr Brezhnev writes. "Ironically Mr Brezhnev himself in recent years has been characterized as the country's supreme leader from whom flows all political, military, economic and ideological wisdom."

But in his view a modern leader "must listen to specialists and scientists and not only those of one trend or school, and must be able to consult the people in order to avoid premature, hasty and self-willed decisions"—faults for which Khrushchev has frequently been reproached.

The memoirs, the third volume in a series which have

Mrs Gandhi takes early lead in by-election

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 7

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Indian Prime Minister, had a lead of just under 25,000 votes over the Janata candidate when more than one third of the poll in the Chikmagalur constituency had been counted tonight.

Counting of the 453,000 votes in the south Indian rural constituency, where there was a record 76 per cent turnout on Sunday despite poor weather, had started three hours late. Central reserve and local police guarded the local polytechnic used for the counting.

At 6.30, the counting was making her first attempt to return to the Lok Sabha after losing power in the general election of March, 1977, to a Janata coalition of mixed political origins.

By late evening she was leading Mrs Virendra Patil, a former Chief Minister of Karnataka, in all eight of the sub-divisions of the constituency.

As the Janata Party high command anxiously awaited the result, Mr Indira Gandhi called in Delhi to consider the sudden resignation of two Sikh ministers, Mr S. S. Barnala (Agriculture) and Mr D. S. Gulshan, Minister of State for Education.

Mr Bernard Levin, page 18
Leading article, page 19

Mr Begin says talks with Egypt at 'delicate' stage

From John Best
Ottawa, Nov 7

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said today that it might take two weeks or more to conclude a peace treaty with Egypt. However, he was optimistic about the prospects for an agreement and said he also looked forward to a comprehensive settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Mr Begin, who arrived here last night to begin a six-day visit, said the negotiations in Washington had reached a "very delicate" stage, but progress had been made. He said a draft treaty was being prepared, but there are still some differences, Mr Begin added. "Our purpose is to have a comprehen-

sive peace treaty for all the Middle East."

Cairo: Mr Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian acting Foreign Minister, will return to Washington tomorrow with a new draft peace treaty, sources here said. He said several new suggestions, dealing mainly with the question of linking a peace treaty with an overall settlement of the Palestinian question, had been added to the draft.—Reuter.

Bonn: Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today urged King Hussein of Jordan to join the Israeli-Egyptian peace efforts. He made his plea during two hours of talks here with the Jordanian leader, who is on a week-long visit to West Germany.—AP.

Ghana head of state invokes crisis measures

From Our Correspondent
Accra, Nov 7

Lieutenant-General Fred Akuffo, Ghana's head of state, said in a broadcast tonight that as a result of a state of strikes that have recently hit the country his Government had decided to invoke "all the measures which go with a declaration of a state of emergency with immediate effect."

The general said the plight of the workers after his Government's stringent budget was being exploited

Ethiopians will study Horn conference plan

Paris, Nov 7.—A French proposal for a seven-nation conference on the Horn of Africa will be put to Lieutenant-General Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, and the ruling Dergue, a visiting Egyptian official said here today.

Colonel Berhanu Bayeh, the Dergue member responsible for external affairs, told a press conference here, however, that it would be impossible to hold a conference with Somalia taking part until it accepted Ethiopia's four conditions for talks.

He said that the conditions were: Somali abandonment of its territorial claims on Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti; respect for the principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, notably territorial integrity and non-interference; recognition of Ethiopia's international frontiers; and a pledge to pay war damages for the Somali-supported invasion of Ethiopia's Ogaden region.—Agence France-Press.

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He is one of four members of Parliament and state assemblies who have been convicted of various charges in the past two years. Two of them, Mr Bior and Mr Bior, were convicted of sedition and both have since left the party.

Rhodesia's executive fails to agree on election delay

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Nov 7

Rhodesia's four-man Executive Council today failed to reach agreement on a proposal to delay majority rule elections until next year after one of its members, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, argued strongly against any delay the council will make a decision next Tuesday.

According to sources close to today's meeting, Bishop Muzorewa was the only black leader who spoke against the delay in elections, and the accompanying postponement of independence beyond the December 31 deadline.

The bishop argued that the methods for holding a snap election could still be put into effect. But Mr Smith countered that there had to be a delay for technical and security reasons.

Bishop Muzorewa has been extremely anxious to avoid delay because this would further undermine his already dwindling support among his followers. Mr Smith's apparent determination to delay the elec-

Malaysia Opposition fined under Secrets Act

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Nov 7

The High Court of Peninsular Malaysia today convicted Mr Lim Kit Siang, aged 37, the federal parliamentary Opposition leader and secretary-general of the Democratic Action Party, of five charges under the Official Secrets Act and fined him \$1,000 (about £330) or 41 months in jail.

Mr Lim, through his counsel, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper QC, gave notice of appeal and bail of \$10,000 was extended. The charges pertained to the purchase of Swedish-made Royal Ordnance for the Royal Malaysian Navy and Mr Lim's conviction, if upheld, could result in his losing both his parliamentary seat and the Malacca state assembly seat which he has held since the 1969 general election.

He is one of four members of Parliament and state assemblies who have been convicted of various charges in the past two years. Two of them, Mr Bior and Mr Bior, were convicted of sedition and both have since left the party.

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Tanzanian assemble t attack Uganda

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 7

Substantial numbers of Tanzanian troops—some 8,000 to 10,000—across the area west of Lake Tanganyika where they are 3,000 Ugandan troops in the Kagera river. Tanzania has a aim is to recover square miles occupied by Ugandan military assault soon. According to radio broadcast, Tanzanian troops have invaded Ugandan territory. President Amin destroyed the only bridge in the Kagera and as a strong position. He said he has Tanzanian attack stricken Tanzania if there from Ugandan territory. Diplomatic efforts the dispute are s. Both Tanzania are refusing to accept foreign reporters men to travel to

Early vote in US reported to be heavy

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 7

America went to it today to elect the 43rd Congress and a record number of officials. All 435 the House of Representatives are up for election on 35 of the Senate's 100.

At the moment, they Democrats and 38 Rep crats and 146 Republi the House where there four vacancies. The 50 governors are elected. At present 37 Democratic, 12 Rep governors, plus an ind in Maine who is not re-election.

The turnout appears heavy this morning and across the country that the recent downturn in voting had been which would help it crass. This is a 5 occurring phenomenon usually the optimists are disappointed events.

The first results come from eastern evening and most re be known by early tom the last elections, in 19 was also the year of dental elections, some were not finally accu days or even weeks be were so close and re quent and acrimonious. This race also the cr last mid-term elections in North Dakota and C elderly incumbent sena survived by water-thin Senator Milton Young.

The closest race in the past election in Sena was in New Hampshire. On the first count the can won by 355 votes first recount the De declared the victory. The Election mission declared the can to have won by a the Senate, which is arbiter in senatorial then started counting. This proved an impos called, in Septemb That time, the Demo didate, Mr John M easily.

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Injured leopard kills farmer

Windhoek, Nov 7.—Deloch, a South-West farmer, killed himself by a leopard which had

he and a farm wor the leopard hiding in said Jan. 1978, spones at the leopard Deloch stood by wit. When the leopard him, he shot it in ch but the beast seize the throat.—Reuter.



THE TIMES GUEST COOK

Until fairly recently, an article on American cookery for a British readership would have seemed a perverse undertaking. It was a cardinal tenet of gastronomic misunderstanding that American cooks went in for eccentric combinations of flavours and reduced textures to the requirements of a single-handed fork. In the same way, Americans were convinced that British food consisted of inadequate portions of tough meat and overcooked vegetables, all under-seasoned.

Hamburger and meat loaf

Hamburger is a generic term for ground beef, and good quality, lean, finely ground beef is what you need to make genuine American hamburgers. You cannot make them properly with your local butcher's standard minced meat. It contains too much fat which, together with the coarser texture, makes the patties disintegrate during cooking. American supermarkets usually offer several grades of ground beef; the most frequently used cut for hamburgers is round (topside).

Really good hamburgers used to be as rare in Britain as good marmalade is in America. But first Marks & Spencer's, then Sainsbury's, introduced a suitably finely ground beef into their regular ranges, and that is what you should buy.

Then there is the question of onions and breadcrumbs, not to mention left-over potato. Some folk memory of rissoles, or an outburst of the national urge to slice and spread things thinly, drives British cooks to dilute the meat. For hamburgers you should add nothing to the meat except seasonings. They cook briefly, in high heat, and even a little finely chopped onion will burn and stick.

Meat loaf, on the other hand, is made for additions. Every American cook I know has favourite extra ingredients. There is no problem of undercooking or disintegration here: the meat loaf is held together by breadcrumbs and egg, and is cooked for at least an hour.

Meat counters in the United States have a bewildering choice of steaks, but there is one cut which I find particularly useful for family meals. It is called London broil, and it is a one-inch thick slice of top-side, weighing about a pound. It is grilled for 15-20 minutes altogether, and served in thin slices cut on the slant across the grain. It is a practical way with a cut of meat which is juicy and full of flavour, but not especially tender. I like to marinate the piece of steak, for an hour or so before cooking, in a little oil with chopped onion and crushed peppercorns, and a dash of red wine or Worcester sauce.

Hamburgers

1lb finely ground lean beef.
1 level teaspoon salt.
Freshly ground black pepper.
1 level dessertspoon French mustard.
1 dessertspoon Lea & Perrins Worcester sauce.

Mix all the ingredients together with a fork and form into patties about one inch thick. I usually make three hamburgers from one pound of meat, or four to five thinner patties for children.

Place a heavy frying pan on medium high heat and sprinkle the bottom of the pan with butter. Do not add any oil or oiler—even the leanest beef will give you enough fat to fry the hamburgers. When the pan is hot put the hamburgers in and cook for 5 minutes on each side (for medium rare). Alternatively, grill the hamburgers under a hot grill; they will cook in a slightly shorter time by this method.

Hamburgers are traditionally served on soft sesame seed rolls not easy to obtain in Britain. They may be accompanied by sliced tomato, a slice of cheese melted over the meat in the last moments of cooking, lettuce, sliced dill pickle or any number of relishes. I often dispense with rolls and serve them with baked potatoes and a salad.

Meat loaf

Serves 8
2lb ground meat (all beef, or preferably a mixture of beef and pork, or beef, pork and veal).
1 medium onion, grated.
4oz fresh white breadcrumbs.
2 level teaspoons salt.
Freshly ground black pepper.
1 pint milk.
1 egg, beaten.

Mix the onion, breadcrumbs, salt and pepper in a bowl, add the milk and leave to stand for about 15 minutes. Stir in the beaten egg, and add this to the ground meat, mixing well.

At this point you may add any extra seasonings or ingredients you wish. These might include any of the following: grated cheese; chopped parsley or chives; dried herbs; garlic; finely chopped celery or green pepper; Lea & Perrins mustard; or horseradish. Transfer the mixture to a buttered 2-pound loaf tin, or form into a shallow loaf shape in a buttered metal tin. Bake in a pre-heated oven (350°F or gas 4) for 1 hour in the case of an all-beef loaf, 1½ hours for a loaf containing pork or veal. Serve hot, in thick slices.

The great increase in transatlantic traffic has removed some of these misconceptions. The United States now has chains of fish and chip shops and British pubs alongside its pizza parlours and take-out sushi-yaki shops, while Britain has welcomed American hamburgers and ice-creams.

There is a strong tradition of American family cooking which is full of good tastes and practical ideas. Staple dishes such as hamburgers, meat loaf and tuna noodle casserole are quick to make. Their flavours are uncomplicated but widely acceptable, lending themselves to a great

quantity and variety of seasonings. Salads and salad dressings are diverse and distinctive. There are family puddings such as fruit cobbles and shortcakes, brownies, and a whole range of cookies quite different from British biscuits.

One of my favourite American cookery books is Fannie Merritt Farmer's *Eastern Cookery School Cookbook*, published at the end of last century and now, like Mrs Beeton, a repository of traditional kitchen lore. But no cook in the United States could ever be short of recipes. The country is flooded with culinary advice. Newspapers devote

hundreds of column inches to cookery every week. Even *Natural History* magazine has recipes, with scholarly notes on the ingredients, tucked in between articles on fossils and swamp plants. Every food package is heavy with reading matter, and one of the currently fashionable books of lists covers 12,000 free recipes obtainable from food manufacturers. Despite all this literature, some of the best advice I receive comes from my son's friends who ask, disingenuously but most politely, "Do you know how my mother cooks hamburgers?" I do now, and this is how.

My mother used to make a salad dressing of vinegar, sugar, mustard and evaporated milk. After all these years she will, I hope, forgive me for saying that it was truly dreadful, deserving of that frightening look which the French bestow on swedes just before they say: "Nous avons mangé ça pendant la guerre." It probably explains my own taste for vinaigrette, but it does suggest, along with the bottled salad dressings in British shops, a national liking for a creamy sauce, less stiff than mayonnaise, richer and smoother than vinaigrette.

Such sauces abound in the United States, and indeed it is difficult to get either of the classic sauces in an American restaurant. Beware of the offer of "French" dressing. It will be red and viscous. If you want vinaigrette you should take "Italian" (with garlic and herbs), or ask specifically for oil and vinegar.

Here are two basic salad dressings which lend themselves to many variations. The first is one makes a good dressing for coleslaw as well as leaf salads.

American salad cream

1 level teaspoon dry mustard.
1 dessertspoon lemon juice.
Salt and freshly ground white pepper.
1 small egg yolk.
3 level tablespoons oil.
3 tablespoons double cream.

Mix together the first four ingredients, then mix in the egg yolk. Beat with a wire whisk or hand mixer, and gradually pour in the oil, beating all the time. It will thicken at this stage. Beat in the double cream, and check the seasoning, adding more lemon juice, salt or pepper if needed.

Sour cream dressing

1 (5oz) carton soured cream.
1 level tablespoon French mustard.
1 dessertspoon lemon juice.
Pinch sugar.
Salt and freshly ground white pepper.

Mix together the mustard, lemon juice, sugar, salt and pepper and stir them into the sour cream.

The following variations can be used with either recipe:

Blue cheese dressing

Mash 2oz Danish blue cheese to a smooth paste with 1 tablespoon of the dressing and a dash of Lea & Perrins Worcester sauce. Stir this into the rest of the dressing. Or simply crumble the cheese into the dressing and stir well to combine.

Herb dressing

Add 1 tablespoon chopped parsley and 1 tablespoon chopped chives (or use 2 or 3 finely chopped spring onions instead of the chives).

Fruit cobbler

A cobbler is a hot fruit pudding—in effect, a soft scones topped with fruit. It can be used with either recipe:

Chocolate fudge brownies

Makes 16 squares
6oz plain dessert chocolate.
2oz butter.
1 egg.

Put the chocolate and butter in a bowl and melt over a bain-marie. Add the egg and beat well. Pour into a greased 16 square tin and bake in a pre-heated oven (350°F or gas 4) for 10-12 minutes. The cookies should be lightly coloured and just beginning to firm up. Avoid overcooking. Allow to cool for a few moments, then transfer to a wire rack, and store in airtight tins.

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Traditional brownie recipes call for a very strong, unsweetened baking chocolate not widely available in Britain, but they can also be made with cocoa powder or plain dessert chocolate. The novice brownie cook should bear two points in mind. Do not worry if the batter, itself quite thick, is very thinly spread in the tin when you put it in the oven. It will rise a little, and brownies are not thick. And beware of overcooking them. The texture should be more like fudge than sponge cake.

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-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

London up to £5,202

This job is rather special. It involves providing a comprehensive secretarial and administrative service to the Director of Research, who has ultimate responsibility for a wide-ranging programme of research and development. This is carried out at five different establishments, employing about 1,600 staff and spending about £24m this year. The Director is based at R & D Headquarters at Holborn, where he is supported by about 25 professional staff. A large part of your work will involve co-operating with both laboratory and Headquarters staff to progress those activities in which he is directly engaged. A secretarial assistant will be provided.

You should have good shorthand and typing skills, be a good administrator and be able to write clearly and concisely. You should be educated to at least 'A' level or equivalent standard, preferably in a scientific or technological subject. A degree would be ideal. You will need at least 3 years' senior secretarial experience, and will have spent some time in an industrial/technological environment. You will understand the importance of tact, discretion, unflappability, and organising ability in this post.

Salary range £4,385-£5,202 including Inner London Weighting. Starting salary will depend on experience. There is an attractive benefits package, including a subsidised restaurant and 23 days paid holiday. Our offices are modern, air-conditioned and close to Chancery Lane Underground in Holborn.

If you feel you can meet our requirements, please write or phone for an application form, or send your c.v., quoting reference HQ/900305/500/T, to the Senior Personnel Officer (R & D), British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street, London W1A 2AZ. Telephone 01-723 7030 ext 2357. Closing date for applications 17 November 1978.

BRITISH GAS

Job Offers Assistant

Binnie & Partners are leading consulting civil engineers, specialising in water engineering.

An assistant is required for the small department which is responsible for the preparation of job proposals for work overseas and for publicity material. The principal duties will be the preparation and retrieval of information for use in the compilation of job offers, in many cases reporting directly to the partner concerned.

We are looking for Candidates between 23 and 30 of degree standard who are able to write clearly and concisely. An interest in layout of publications would be an advantage; so also would be knowledge of another language.

Apply in writing giving details of education and experience to:-

W. C. W. Hood,
Staff Officer,
BINNIE & PARTNERS,
Consulting Engineers,
Artillery House, Artillery Row,
London SW1P 1RX

Secretarial Opportunities in Monte Carlo

A major international shipping group has vacancies for two English-speaking secretaries to work for senior executives based at offices located close to the centre of the world-renowned Mediterranean holiday resort of Monte Carlo. Applicants should have achieved a high degree of secretarial skill (including minimum shorthand/typing speed of 100/45 wpm) and be experienced in working at a senior level, ideally in an international environment. A working knowledge of French would be an advantage and would be reflected in the salary offered. Conditions are good with the added attraction that staff living in Monaco are not liable for income tax.

Preferred age late 20's to early 30's. Hours 9 am to 12.30 pm, 2.30 pm to 5.30 pm, Monday to Friday, and alternate Saturdays 9.00 am to 12 noon. Annual leave, one month, plus average of 12 days public holidays. Salary: Fr. 5,200+ (£5,000+) p.a. Initial interview will take place at the Group's London office and candidates should apply to:-

Mrs. T. Bell,

SILVER LINE LTD.,

7 Ralls Buildings,

Fetter Lane, London, EC2A 1BA.

Telephone: 01-402 2288.

Recruitment Consultant

KENT

New Appointments Group is a leading specialist Personnel Consultancy, operating from four locations throughout Kent. The business activity is in a strong growth situation and now necessitates the skills of an additional Consultant to strengthen the existing professional team. The position offers real opportunity to candidates with a sound and proven recruitment background in an agency/consultancy environment; branch management experience would be valuable. There will be considerable client involvement therefore the ability and confidence to control a variety of assignments, including those of a senior and technical nature is vital. Age range is likely to be 25/35 and the salary is negotiable at a high level; our policy is not to operate a commission structure.

New Appointments Group

100 High Street, Canterbury, Kent, TN1 1JL.

Although it is envisaged that the position will be situated at our Central Office in Sittingbourne, in the first instance, candidates should write, or telephone, in strict confidence, to: New Appointments Group, 100 High Street, Canterbury, Kent, TN1 1JL.

A NEW LOOK FOR THE NEW YEAR? CHECK THIS PROFILE—IS IT YOU?

Age in the mid-20s, experienced as Secretary/P.A. car driver, ambitious, wanting the good things of life, ready to start a new job in a new environment.

Last year 3 women were among the top 6 in our Sales force, earnings up to £5,750 plus the use of a company car and all business expenses reimbursed.

All were new recruits to selling when they joined us. We are a very successful private company, selling a complete range of stationary direct to offices. We pay a guaranteed salary, even during the initial months and product training period. We give our people every opportunity to develop their own sales and management skills, and a complete training course is provided.

We are now expanding in Central London and Kent. Our next training course starts on January 8th. Interested? Write or telephone for an interview and meet the people who work here. This is a challenging job, but our staff find it happy and rewarding. Let them tell you more about it.

SATLEX DANFORD LTD.,

Colindale House, Parkside, London NW9 3QJ.

Telephone: 01-234 6033.

SECRETARY/P.A. FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR WINCHESTER

Required to work in beautiful, new offices in Winchester. Successful applicant will have first class secretarial skills, a pleasant appearance and be numerate. A knowledge of French and German would be helpful. The M.D. travels a lot, so responsibility is a key factor.

Hours 9 am-5 pm. Salary £4,000 p.a. negotiable. Holidays 4 weeks.

For further details please write to Gillian Dow at:- Box 0056 N, The Times

Senior Secretary

Salary £4,400-£4,750 p.a.

A confidential secretary is required by the two partners of our W.I.-based consultancy firm. The work is interesting and varied, and would suit someone who enjoys working in a busy, friendly environment.

Applicants should be aged 25+, possess a sound secretarial background with a high standard of shorthand and typing and a mature intelligent outlook.

Benefits include a pension scheme and L.V.s.

Telephone Christine Rutherford, 487 5331

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

Recruitment Consultants

For over 10 years, we have specialised in recruiting for a very wide variety of bilingual jobs, both in London and abroad. At the moment, we have lots of interesting posts in the London area where a good knowledge of FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH or ITALIAN is essential, plus good secretarial skills and commercial experience.

Why not give us a ring now and tell us what you are looking for? We should be delighted to advise you.

22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

01-336 3794/5

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Is looking for a Secretary to join his small team at the European offices of a major US corporation. You will need to be well organized and used to high presentation standards for this responsible position. An interest in banking would be an advantage. Salary £4,000 per annum. Apply direct, enclosing cv, to:-

A. J. BENNETT

TRW EUROPE INC

26 St James's Street

London SW1A 1HA

Good Secretarial Position

Partner in West End firm Solicitors near Baker Street whose established secretary has left after many years happy and successful. Good salary, excellent benefits, good working conditions, plenty of intelligence and common sense as you will be the key figure in co-ordinating the company's projects. Age 25+. Salary £4,500 p.a. Contact:-

402 8256

Secretary/Receptionist

Small, informal Kebab Road Advertising Agency needs a smart, efficient Secretary/Receptionist. Good telephone manner, accurate typing and green fingers essential. Electric typewriter and simple 4 x 15 switchboard.

Telephone: Chancery House 352 0077.

LEGAL SECRETARY

Personal Audio Secretary required for Partner dealing with international Commercial Matters. Salary £4,000 a/w; 4 weeks holiday. Offices one minute Piccadilly Circus.

Please phone 724 6061

DENAPETROL A.G.

A small international trading company with German and Saudi Arabian backing in elegant Hamburg office seeks

THE COMPLETE SECRETARY

TO BE BASED IN HAMBURG

who must become involved in every aspect of the business. Duties will include:-

- 1- Personal Assistant to three young oil traders
- 2- Secretary (Shorthand and Telex operation essential)
- 3- Receptionist
- 4- German-English speaking.

Attractive salary commensurate with responsibility involved. Apply briefly in writing enclosing a photograph prior to interview to:-

Mr. Phillip A. Richards,

Denapetrol A.G.,

2 South Audley Street, London, W.1

Margery Hurst Centre

Career Consultants

100 Regent Street, W.1

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Use your French and German as a Director's Secretary

from £4,600

W. London

As Secretary to our Development Director, you will have an ideal opportunity to become involved in the diverse activities of the Guinness organisation.

You will find yourself dealing with matters as diverse as boats on the French canals or Norfolk broads, leisure centres throughout Britain, or our business on the continent.

An excellent organiser, you should be able to work

independently, have excellent shorthand/typing skills and have a workable knowledge of French and German. Previous secretarial experience at a senior level is necessary.

We offer a salary from £4,600 depending on age, qualifications and experience, along with free lunches, generous holidays, profit share and non-contributory pension.

Please apply with full career details to Miss A. P. Lloyd,
Assistant Personnel Manager,
Arthur Guinness Son & Co. (Park Royal) Ltd.,
Park Royal Brewery, London NW10 7RR.

GUINNESS



PR Assistant £4,000

Your new boss is a very likeable P.R. consultant running a small unit in W.C.2. You'll need very accurate secretarial skills and have plenty of confidence. Through your day to day contact with all his clients, you'll be involved in all aspects of P.R. including press conferences, exhibitions, etc. He particularly likes a good listener.

Recruitment Advertising Media £4,100 This is a unique opportunity to break into advertising assisting the managing director of a small specialist ad agency. You only need a typing ability. If you have some knowledge of small space classified advertising it would help, but you will receive training. You'll have your own collection of clients and be in close day to day contact with them. A really stimulating job with terrific career prospects.

Please telephone Linnette Boniface, Maggie Bowen or Kate Lawrence on 493 8456

71 New Bond Street, London, W.1

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

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SECRETARY TO MEDIA DIRECTOR

For fast growing advertising agency, close to Piccadilly. Job involves lots of contact with clients and the media. Shorthand desirable, but not essential.

Salary negotiable + BUPA.

Phone Julie McTeer, 839 6361.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ORGANISATION

requires

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

for busy general secretary. Owns office. Fastest shorthand/typing on IBM machine. Excellent conditions and pension scheme. Commencing salary minimum £4,500.

Apply reference T/P.A.

PUBLIC SERVICES INTERNATIONAL,

Hatfield, Herts.

Central Way, Hatfield, Middx.

PERSONNEL

Staff Manager, major co. Piccadilly, requires experienced 'A' level secretary, £4,000 p.a. plus excellent fringe benefits.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy)

110 Strand, W.C.2

236 1644

£4,500 per annum

offered to experienced P.A./Secretary, under 35, speaking French and German, Commercial company, W1.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy)

110 Strand, W.C.2

838 6644

MATURE EXPERIENCED PA

required for energetic M.D. of leading West End nightclub. Salary £4,000 p.a., free lunches.

For further details and appointment telephone Lynne on

01-433 7242

UNIQUE CAREER OPPORTUNITY

UP TO £4,500

We are part of an international company operating in eight countries. We are looking for enthusiastic people to join our team. You will receive a thorough and interesting training and then you will be given the opportunity to develop your talents as an independent member of a growing team. You should have a good educational background with a proven and successful business background to date. Age range 18-35. For further information please contact:-

Mrs. Wells on 222 0284 today

DRAKE PERSONNEL

25 Victoria Street, S.W.1

01-720 5719

HELP A DOCTOR IN

SLOANE SQUARE

In private practice who

urgently requires experienced

Secretary to administer his

practice. Must have some

experience in a similar

position. Excellent salary.

01-720 5719

AMERICAN LAWYERS £4,500

Require an experienced secretary for a demanding position working with one of the partners of an informal, small, hard-working, international practice in Aldwych, WC2, are looking for a cheerful and flexible person who will enjoy becoming part of a friendly team—sense of humour preferable but not essential. Modern offices, three weeks holiday, free lunches, Christmas bonus scheme.

Ring Meg Burchnell on 242 8953

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CALIFORNIA

Small person or couple required for interesting position in California. Own accommodation plus car. All fare paid. Applicants should be experienced. Interviews to be held in London. Please apply in writing with full details to:-

Mrs. Cowen,

23 Grafton Street,

London, W1P 5LG.

01-581 0888

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MD SECRETARY

£4,500

for Career Person

Managing Director of Publishing Company near Holborn requires a Secretary/Receptionist. Must have good secretarial skills, a pleasant appearance and be numerate. A knowledge of French and German would be helpful. The M.D. travels a lot, so responsibility is a key factor.

Hours 9 am-5 pm. Salary £4,000 p.a. negotiable. Holidays 4 weeks.

For further details please write to Gillian Dow at:-

Box 0056 N, The Times

01-336 3794/5

Scene Scene

Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants

Secretary to Director of Personnel

£4,250

A Secretary is needed to assist the Director of Personnel of an international company at their Head Office in the City within easy reach of Cannon Street station and St. Paul's underground.

You will be responsible for shorthand/typing of correspondence and reports, arranging meetings and liaising closely with those Executive responsible to the Director.

Applicants should be aged 22 to 30, with shorthand/typing speeds of 120/60 wpm, a minimum of "O" level standard of education with secretarial experience at a senior level, preferably in a Personnel environment. Salary is on a progressive scale and benefits include season ticket, free lunch and flexible working hours.

Please write with full details. These will be forwarded to our client. List separately any companies where your application should not be sent. Tel. A.1085.

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£6,000 + PERKS

The Manager of a shop/broking office in E.C.3. needs a PA with secretarial skills. The person must be experienced in the handling of stock, insurance, accounts, and general office work. Must be free to travel. Excellent career prospects.

£5,500 + 5% MORTGAGE

Chief exec of int. co. E.C.1. needs a PA with secretarial skills. The person must be experienced in the handling of stock, insurance, accounts, and general office work. Must be free to travel. Excellent career prospects.

£4,000 + PERKS

Marketing vice-pres. of int. co. needs a PA with secretarial skills. The person must be experienced in the handling of stock, insurance, accounts, and general office work. Must be free to travel. Excellent career prospects.

£4,500 + 3% MORTGAGE

Assistant Director of Bank E.C.3. needs a PA/Sec. 25+. who is self-motivated, ambitious and willing to progress beyond the secretarial field. The person will be involved in research into new products and services and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. Salary is on a progressive scale and benefits include season ticket, free lunch and flexible working hours.

Call Christine Watson NEW HORIZONS 584 4223 (Recruitment Consultants)

PA £3,750 plus car

We have modern offices in E.C.3. and need a PA/Sec. 25+. who is self-motivated, ambitious and willing to progress beyond the secretarial field. The person will be involved in research into new products and services and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. Salary is on a progressive scale and benefits include season ticket, free lunch and flexible working hours.

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CONTINENTAL VISA requires Secretary

Why we closed the door on the pastor from Rhodesia

Pastor Ndabazimhe Musa is a Marxist, a recruiter and trainer of terrorists, an instigator of strikes, violence, rioting and murder.

As a black Rhodesian, he hated the white man in his country, and determined to get rid of him. A period of training in Czechoslovakia taught him some of the tactics he used, successfully, to foment unrest.

His conversion came suddenly and spectacularly one day in 1967. Instead of disrupting an evangelical meeting, as he had planned, he became deeply affected by the preacher's address. From that day, Pastor Musa has devoted his life to preaching racial tolerance and peace in Rhodesia.

In September, Pastor Musa was refused entry into Britain, where he was to have participated in a lecture tour under the auspices of the Christian League of Southern Africa. He is the holder of a Rhodesian passport and, clearly, under the United Kingdom legislation on sanctions, he is not entitled to come into the country.

Unlike many thousands of Rhodesian whites, Pastor Musa, like all but a handful of blacks, cannot claim patriality—a father or grandfather born in Britain—which would have given them the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

There is, however, a discretion vested in the Government to issue concessionary passports to Rhodesians where this is "in the public interest."

Pastor Musa was refused a concessionary passport, on the grounds that his purpose for visiting Britain was primarily political, and not religious.

The Christian League, distressed at the decision to ban one of Rhodesia's most fervent advocates for peace, wrote to Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, asking "why Mr Joshua Nkomo is freely admitted into Britain while Pastor Musa, an ex-terrorist converted to Christianity, is refused such admission."

Mr Nkomo, like Pastor Musa, is entitled to no passport other than a Rhodesian one.

The letter was answered by Mr Evan Luard, junior minister at the Foreign Office, who reaffirms the belief of the Government that "we must continue to talk to all the people involved in this tragic problem until a solution can be found."

"While we deplore violence, and it has been committed by both sides in the Rhodesian conflict, we cannot ignore the fact that Mr Nkomo, like the other nationalist leaders, represents a substantial body of opinion among the African population in Rhodesia who would need to be represented if any settlement were to last."

It is essential that we should keep in touch with Mr Nkomo and the other leaders and that they should be allowed to come to Britain for that purpose."

The Christian League find it unconvincing that a supporter of violent methods should be able to come in, but a propa-

Unlike many thousands of Rhodesian whites, Pastor Musa cannot claim patriality, which gives the right to live in the United Kingdom

tor of a peaceful Christian approach kept out.

Pastor Musa's position is similar to that of almost all Rhodesian blacks. While 150,000 of the 230,000 whites there are entitled to British nationality, almost none of the six million blacks have that advantage. Paradoxically, therefore, the policy of sanctions works more adversely to blacks, who have nowhere else to go, than to whites who, even if they cannot come to the United Kingdom, could probably find a home in South Africa.

It is not merely an academic issue. With the advent of majority rule, whoever comes to power, there will undoubtedly be some blacks who will be considered to have been "on the wrong side", and who would find it difficult to continue living in Rhodesia.

Many of them could arrive in Britain as being the country with which they have the closest links. But without any rights to be here (even if sanctions have been ended) their fate will depend on the policy adopted by some British government. It is not inconceivable that if the fighting in Rhodesia continues, the Government may find themselves considering what to do with many thousands of black Rhodesian refugees.

The existing sanctions policy has also had an unfortunate effect in another respect. Britain has traditionally been the country to which many black Rhodesians have come to study. Sanctions policy has meant that they have not been able to do so. As a result, there has been a significant move towards the universities and colleges of some communist countries.

"In 20 years' time, when we have to deal with the leaders of Zimbabwe, we will be sorry. Instead of being people with whom we can talk, because they will have studied here and lived here, they will be strangers, knowing Moscow and East Berlin better than they know London," a participant at a recent meeting on Rhodesia said.

It is ironic that the policy of sanctions, originally aimed mainly at forcing recalcitrant whites to share power with the black victims of discrimination, may have caused much long-term harm to those they were designed to help.

Marcel Berlins

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Sterilization, how the victims were trapped

Bernard Levin

Yesterday, in this series of columns on the 20 months of Mrs Gandhi's personal rule, with its cruelty, oppression, mendacity, fraud and political megalomania, I discussed the background to the horrifying story, laid out in the final report of the Shah Commission inquiry into the events of the emergency, of the widespread incidence of sterilization achieved by intimidation or even force. Today, I want to give some examples of what the Shah Commission found actually happened, and the details of the methods used. I begin with two examples of the brutally simple method of kidnapping the victims and performing the operation on them against their will. First, the orders go out, as in this telegram sent by the appropriate official in Maharashtra State to his underlings:

COMMISSIONER PUNE DIVISION INSTRUCTED TO COMPLETE FAMILY PLANNING TARGET BY 31ST INSTANT. ARRANGE TO SECURE VASECTOMY CASES BEFORE 31ST INSTANT AT ANY COST. IN SPECIAL CASES, TO BE TAKEN TO PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES / DISPENSARIES POWERS UNDER EMERGENCY BEING EXERCISED IN RESPECT OF PERSONS REFUSING TO UNDERGO.

Next, what happened when such orders went out; this is a statement by the State Government of Maharashtra:

One of the major steps was the element of coercion introduced in the implementation of this programme. Every government officer/official, including police and revenue officials, in the district, was given a target

to achieve. They were asked to ensure that sufficient number of persons were brought to family planning camps. Buses were diverted to these camps and passengers sterilized. Persons were forcibly taken from villages, bus stands, and railway stations, for sterilization, to family planning camps.

But direct methods of that kind, in which the victims were literally sterilized by force (incidentally, there was a high incidence of deaths following the operation), did not exhaust the methods used against the unwilling, and indeed was not by any means so widely used as the techniques of intimidation. Again the flavour of what happened may be sensed from this document, sent to offices of the State Bank of India and Central Bank of India, together with offices of other nationalized banks:

Please note that in connection with the Family Planning Programme all heads of offices have been directed to give the following certificate along with their pay bill for the month of August 1976 to enable them to draw their salaries:

ALL ELIGIBLE CASES FOR STERILIZATION IN MY OFFICE / DEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN STERILIZED. PERSONS WHO HAVE REFUSED TO GET THEMSELVES STERILIZED HAVE BEEN PAID THEIR SALARIES.

Please ensure that the bills/cheques for payments are cleared only if the above certificate is attached to the bill/payment authority concerned. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the above communication.

This particular decree was brought to the attention of the Central government in Delhi. The answer, after some initial hesitation, was given in a

minute signed by one senior official of the Health Ministry, thus:

We may not take any action. The State is competent to do so.

It was countersigned by a higher official still, thus:

I have mentioned this to Minister. No action need be taken by us.

But that was only one example of one technique. Throughout India, a wide variety of methods—officially described, incidentally, as "broadly in keeping with the spirit and intention of the National Population Policy"—were being employed to coerce and terrorize Indians into undergoing sterilization. Among the provisions available only to those who could produce a certificate of sterilization were: employment in any government service; free education and health care; the allotment of agricultural land; low-interest loans for agricultural development; even, in places, a driving licence. The Shah Commission lists, state by state, an appalling catalogue of pressure, often irresistible because resistance would have deprived the resister of his very livelihood. As, for example, in Himachal Pradesh, where officials were instructed as follows:

I would, therefore, request you to review the Family Planning achievement in your own department immediately and ask your officers/officials eligible for sterilization to undergo operation positively during this month i.e. October 1976. In case they refuse to do so, their pay should be withheld and the Drawing and Disbursing officers may be instructed accordingly. The names of such resistant officer/officials be reported to

me for initiating necessary action against them at the Government level.

In Bihar, a wider range of coercive measures was employed, among which were these:

denial of opportunity to enter Government service or to appear in a competitive test or interview in absence of production of sterilization certificate; denial of free medical facilities in Government dispensaries or hospitals; denial of facility of allotment of Government quarters or of houses under Central Government; in case of Government servants belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities, denial of opportunity to be promoted under reserved categories.

The same state also went methodically about the task of ensuring not only that individuals were coerced into undergoing sterilization, but that officials, and employees in public or semi-public positions, should be coerced into applying coercion of their own. First, each such individual was given a target for the number of men he was to "persuade" to undergo sterilization. Then:

Non-achievement of targets would render officers and staff of Health Department liable to punishment e.g. censure in case of achievement short of 100 per cent, stoppage of increment with cumulative effect if achievement was less than 75 per cent and termination of service if achievement fell short of 50 per cent. Threat of departmental action against following categories for failure to achieve the annual target of six sterilization cases:

- Every teacher of primary, higher primary and secondary school in the State;
- Every panchayat sevai, village level worker, area Karamchari, extension super-

visor, circle inspector and supply inspector.

And in Uttar Pradesh, the tone was even more brisk:

No person shall be recruited or appointed to or be eligible to appear at any competitive examination or interview for recruitment or appointment to any post or service if he is an eligible person and has not got himself sterilized.

In Rajasthan, it was brisker still:

The birth of fourth child to a Government servant will be deemed as "mis-conduct".

It is interesting and instructive to note that these measures, which had the tacit and sometimes the explicit approval of the usurping regime in Delhi, and which were in any case declared to be "broadly in keeping with the spirit and intention of the National Population Policy", were abandoned precipitately when Mrs Gandhi took her great gamble (which also turned out to be her great mistake, and India's great chance), and called an election. Knowing well how intensely the coercion and compulsion, the threats and pressure, were hated throughout the country, she terminated overnight a programme she and her son had unit that moment been extolling as the salvation of India, and in reversing it committed to paper yet another monstrous lie, and this one perhaps the worst she told throughout the Emergency:

It has been categorically stated that there can be and will be no compulsion in the family planning movement.

The compulsory sterilization undertaken in India during Mrs Gandhi's Emergency would alone be sufficient to condemn

her and her rule beyond a of rehabilitation. The must of what she did was the element of intimidation and force into the birth-control camp only when Mrs Gandhi as power; it ended at the moment she sought to have her self of power legitimized through election. And for today's word on the matter, using the period of her rule, and the implication, I sent an excerpt from a statement submitted to the S Commission by a former In Minister of Health:

The manner in which the planning programme was brought into disrepute by callous, reckless and unimaginative inaction in some States had serious consequences for future welfare of the nation. While sterilizations during year 1976-77 were almost at the target that had been set whole effort became self-defeating as it generated widespread revulsion in many parts of the country. It could be asked, despite this, the excessive place at the matter. The answer is clear as it is tragic. As the mission is no doubt aware that time an extra-constitutional power was operating in the country, and Chief Minister who owed special allegiance this centre with each in raising their sword, gets in order to gain force. Once the targets were raised whole force of government machinery in those States thrust into use to achieve it and in the process a policy of fear was coaxed widespread. How it was proved that those who were the ends may be less than the means. (To be concluded)

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The sad, lonely lives of Britain's Asian women



Asian women living in Britain: their main difficulty is 'deep-seated racialism'

"We know our culture is not inferior. It is possible that Asian women even have contributed to make to women's liberation here." These are the defiant words of Mrs Amrit Wilson, an Indian who has been living in Britain since 1961 and is deeply concerned about the situation of Asian women in this country.

Her book on the subject, called *Finding a Voice: Asian Women in Britain*, was published on Monday. In it, she examines the various pressures that weigh on Asian women here, partly as a result of racist attitudes, but partly because of traditional views of the role of women in their own communities; and she comes to the conclusion that "in general their lives are sad."

Many of them are isolated and lonely, Mrs Wilson finds, particularly if they live in areas where they are afraid of racial violence. Others suffer from the fact that though their husbands expect them to work hard at home, they feel affronted by the notion that they might go out to work. Those who do go out to work are liable to find themselves exploited by unscrupulous employers.

It is a gloomy picture but not, in Mrs Wilson's view, completely hopeless one. She cites the Grunwick dispute last year as an example of Asian women learning to assert themselves; and she clearly hopes that they will succeed in overcoming the twin evils of racialism and male chauvinism.

What they should not do, she insists, is to assume that the road to liberation lies through westernization. Mrs Wilson is scathing about the situation of white women in this country, describing them as neurotic, shut in on themselves and badly treated when it comes to factory work. "There is total isolation of individuals in this society, and we don't want to become like that," she says. Asian women

had funds of love and affection which white British women did not have, and this was a way in which they might be able to help women's liberation here.

Mrs Wilson was born in Calcutta in 1941 and lived in several different parts of India before coming to Britain as a student in 1961. She received a doctorate in chemistry from

Imperial College, London, married an Englishman and, in her own words, lived in British middle class society.

But she always found it hard, she says, and in 1974 she became a freelance journalist concentrating on racialism, the experiences of black workers in Britain, and women's rights. She is now the editor of *Poverty and Power*, a magazine

published by War on Want which is concerned with Britain and the Third World.

Asian women in Britain are divided into two main groups, she says. Those who have come directly from certain peasant societies in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and those who migrated first to East Africa and later from there to Britain. The two groups are

different in many ways, but both have brought with them the attitudes of the peasant communities from which they originally came, and both have difficulties in adapting to life in Britain.

One of the main difficulties, Mrs Wilson has no doubt, is British racialism. Racialism was very deep-seated in Britain, she told me, and it

was not just a matter of lower class racism. There was middle class racism, she regarded as more pious because it infused such things as the legal system and the education system.

The outstanding example she considers, is the immigration law. In finding a law she writes of racism written into, and demanded by, black immigration laws. Black immigration has long been stopped, but any man or woman who want bring dependants over, or visited by relatives from his or her own country, must have a sponsor who will have to suffer

She gives examples of women who have been held on arrival, and in her created in a contemptuous inhuman way. She gives account, strongly denied by Home Office, of Mrs Z Gahlan, an Indian, who at Heathrow in 1976 advanced state of pregnancy and was refused medical when she went into labour.

Finding a Voice is a written book, based on views Mrs Wilson has had a large number of women in Britain, many whom could not speak English. She describes the Asian children often encountered at school, and she goes the conflict between the attitudes traditionally towards young girls in families and the new ideas ways of sex around them.

It is probably true that she emphasizes the aspects of racial relations Britain, and neglects the side. But she strongly that British should come to realize racism, and that society is how difficult it is for Asian get jobs and such service hospital treatment. If they came to realize it believes, efforts could be to overcome it.

Peter Strat

MEXICO CITY DIARY

Machismo is a hard task master

With the thunderous ending of the rainy season, the cricket season is opening in Mexico City, and expatriate English chaps are putting bat to ball, hitting sixes into the thin air in the highest ground in the world. Although a lone Mexican has been drawn into the game, perhaps believing it to be an Aztec relic, the ritual is carried out primarily by consenting Englishmen on a lovingly kept green which is not only forever England but also an oasis.

It is an oasis because, at first sight, Mexico City is a madhouse. Certainly it is fascinating and as heady as good tequila, but its locust-thick traffic is a vision of hell.

To be in it is like log-rolling in rapids. For most Mexican men driving is hectic, smoky, combative, with endless tests of nerve and *humbra*. To be a passenger or a driver with a high *machismo* quotient is of ride pillion with a jousting knight. Silencers are viewed as unmanly and uneconomical, red lights but grudgingly obeyed, and policemen in sky-blue uniforms whistle frantically as they try to control the hordes.

Usually the urge to win on the roads is a game without lasting malice, but when drivers stop to sort out a bump, and moustaches quiver furiously, friends try to claim them, for

boiling points are low and sometimes guns have been drawn to settle the score.

Expatriates are expensive. £5,000 for the basic home-produced Beetle, and so they are kept going for years, patched and throated, with a tyre or two smooth as a new-shaved chin. The country has thousands of those heavy, bearded monsters from the American car industry's heyday of the grotesque. Like the battered buses, they belch bonfires of smoke as if to cover their getaway.

When the conquistadores saw the Aztec city on this magnificent site beneath benign volcanoes, their eyes watered at the beauty of it all. Today eyes are stung to tears by the worst city smog in the world.

No wonder then that when they are not at cricket, a lot of British expatriates like to weekend in Cuernavaca near by, where it is always spring. The air is clear and there are more private swimming pools to the acre than anywhere on earth. "You just have to get away," they say. You do.

In the early morning, apart from exhaust fumes, the distinctive smell of Mexico City is of shoe polish, sharp as camphor. The army of shoeblacks is a constant of street life, and no Mexican cleans his own shoes.

Established men have stands in busy places. Youngsters carry a basic kit and footrest and hustle for custom. "Senor, your shoes are dirty." "No, they're not, they're clean." "In Mexico we call that dirty."

"I'm in a hurry." "With clean shoes you walk faster. Besides, I need the business."

He does. There are thousands like him struggling for pesos. The city has 13 million people and the phenomenal birthrate, which threatens to double the country's 65 million population within 30 years, will raise the capital's population to 25 million. Meanwhile, about 1,000 people arrive from the country every day, hoping for better things in this magnificent city. They swell the hideous shantytowns on the outskirts and eventually add to the crush on the roads, the buses and the metro.

The metro stations are painted in bright colours and kept spick and span. They have piped Mozart music and rubber-wheeled trams switch through them like taffeta. But the rush hours are frightening.

In London the safe limit in a packed bus train is reckoned to be six people per square metre. Mexico City's metro regularly packs in eleven.

In Mexico people work hard. Businessmen may have their traditional long lunch, but they work far into the evening. Lower down the scale, people fill in the economic corners, doing whatever they can for a few pesos. At traffic junctions boys rush to clean windcreens and to sell mirrors, combs, fruit, dolls and papers.

Many services in Mexico City are cheap. You may rent a comfortable double room in a hotel for under £6, lunch well for 70p, and dine handsomely for

"Presumably British Rail have enough sandwiches in reserve to see it out..."



£3. A metro ticket to any station costs just over 2p and a telephone call less than 1p. The airport bus costs 55 pesos (about 70p) and a wife goes at the baggage rate of 20 pesos.

The phones make a pleasant contrast with those in Britain. They are plentiful, placed where needed, cheap, and they work. They do not jam and then up, it was told, this is because Mexican children are brought up by their mothers to be very well-behaved. A haircut is cheap, too. For

60p I was installed in a great red leather throne, expertly groomed, especially after the barber changed to his sharp scissors, heard his monologue about football, and had 5 pesos worth of eye drops, emerging bright eyed and unbooby to face the world.

A neat appearance is something by which many Mexicans set some store. In the prime business districts the sloppily dressed are holidaying Americans. There is a certain formality about Mexicans: they are mannered, serious, rather stately and proud. Their humour is mordant.

They take enormous pride in their country and are its strongest critics. More and more they are coming to terms with their Spanish-Indian hybridism and are fascinated by their history, their deep Indian roots. In the marvellous museum of anthropology, children and adults crowd around exhibits, scribbling furiously in notebooks, as if it is a race against time to get to know themselves better.

There is still a strong feeling that a man's virility is measured by the extent of his family. Although the Catholic bishops have said that family limitation is all right, and contraception is promoted on television as part of the Government's population control programme, *machismo* is difficult to erode.

Thus Mexico has perhaps the youngest population in the world, the majority under 20, with increasing pressure on the education and social services. The housing programme cannot

cope. The population promises strains on Mexico's one-party democracy which given the country many of stability. President Echeverria has said that in minor political parties in the press as necessary valves.

There is personal *machismo* the big family, the pride, and the sense. There is national *machismo* which is the personal multiplied to build country to be proud of. It is *machismo* *machismo*, obliges portly *machismo* (musicians) to pour then into tight and gill trousers and, when the finished playing, to into the traffic, waving arms and risking their a bee a life home.

There is another *machismo* too. The other night Mr President left a theatre was a band, an armed guard and dozens of clothes men with jackets and frowns. The band waved, but then hardly any onlookers him. When his car left so with great drama very high speed, with men sprinting and darting gun-toting guards hang for dear life to accompany the *machismo*. It was a *machismo*. It could have been done over fuss, but *machismo* is master and even if it hardly anyone there to it, where is the fun in exit?

Trevor Fis

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On this and the following two pages correspondents assess the economies of the main countries

ARGENTINA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	1318	1315	452	1608	3531	5140
Consumer prices (%)	81.2	23.5	182.3	443.2	177.1	177.1
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	87.3	476.2	50.4	895.5	43.0	155.0
Bonds	87.3	476.2	34.4	895.5	828.1	472.0
Eurocredits						
† 1978 first half						
‡ 12 months to August						
† End of May						

If you compare Argentina now with the country as it was in March, 1976, the difference is almost miraculous. The country was then in the middle of a dirty guerrilla war, the Government was a sink of corruption, six ministers of the economy had come and gone in bewildering succession, inflation was running at more than 50 per cent a month, and the reserves of the Central Bank stood at \$2.1m if you counted Cuban promissory notes. Three years of populism had left Argentina bankrupt.

Now the country is at peace, it has had the same President and Minister of the Economy for more than 30 months, the Central Bank reserves are more than \$6,000m and the balance of payments surplus for 1978 will approach \$2,000m. Only inflation lingers on as a hangover from the past.

Politically the military Government is unshakable. The Marxist guerrillas have been totally defeated. Those politicians who nurtured the populist experience of 1973-76 are permanently discredited; those who did not are content to leave the busi-

ness of government to the armed forces and to collaborate when invited.

The star of the Government has been Dr José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, who is not only Minister of the Economy, but Argentina's most effective representative to the outside world. In the dark days of 1976 his personal prestige enabled loans of \$1,600m to be collected to stave off bankruptcy. All these loans have now been repaid. Dr de Hoz is also one of the only two ministers to survive the ministerial reshuffle last week.

His economic team has imposed on public finances an order rarely seen in the past 40 years. The main provincial administrations are being made to balance their budgets and can no longer rely on federal hand-outs. All publicly-owned concerns except the Post Office and the railways must seek their finance in the capital markets, and many of them are being offered for sale.

The public sector deficit is no longer covered by printing money, but by borrowing. No public sector

investment is undertaken without finance being previously arranged.

Another great reform has been in banking. Under populist rule, banks were little more than agents for the Central Bank. Loans were granted on official instructions at rates of interest well below those of inflation, making them no more than a subsidy. The bill was paid by those who held funds in the Argentina financial system, and inevitably those funds were removed from it until the country's financial resources had dropped to 6 per cent of the gross national product.

With the freeing of interest rates and the granting of tax privileges to depositors, money flooded back to the banking system. To encourage the process further, the state maintained a guarantee on deposits in licensed institutions, and the result has been a financial boom, with fringe banks and finance houses mushrooming all over the country.

The fight against inflation has not been as brilliant as after averting the danger of hyperinflation in 1976, the Government has been unable

to reduce the annual rate below 150 per cent, and Argentina still has the highest rate in the world. With M3 having expanded 150 per cent in the past year, there are no immediate prospects of achieving a reduction.

The huge and expensive apparatus of the public sector is the prime cause of continued inflation and much of it cannot be influenced by the team of Dr Martínez de Hoz because of the vested interests—many of them military—that protect it.

This year has also been a bad one for industry and farming. Industry, no longer sustained by cheap loans and chronically undercapitalized, was forced to reduce stocks in a market barely able to purchase its products. After the optimism rife in 1977, industrial investment plummeted in the first six months of 1978 to the lowest level of the decade.

Farmers, oppressed by the weight of taxes, have also given up investment. Bulls and tractors have been almost unsalable, and a grossly overvalued currency gives little hope for a rise in incomes.

However, Dr Martínez de Hoz insists that this year's recession is merely a question of *reculer pour mieux sauter*, and that once private enterprise has adjusted itself to the new conditions, economic recovery will be well set for a period of sustained growth.

Tony Emerson



An atomic reactor at Atucha, Argentina.

BOLIVIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	72.0	193.7	156.2	167.9	236.7	181.3
Consumer prices (%)	31.4	62.7	8.0	4.5	8.1	8.7
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	4.5	52.0	90.1	161.0	115.0	192.0
Bonds	4.5	52.0	90.1	161.0	100.0	192.0
Eurocredits						
† 1978 first half						
‡ 12 months to April						

A prominently displayed plaque in La Paz airport puts Bolivia's case for being conceded an outlet to the sea. The absence of such an outlet is a big handicap to the landlocked country's economy. Despite support from most of its Latin American neighbours — Bolivia has use of a free port at Rosario, Argentina, and in a conspicuously political gesture Venezuela recently gave the Bolivian Navy its first large vessel — the breaking off in March of diplomatic relations with Chile has set back any immediate hopes which Bolivia had of achieving maritime status.

Relations between Chile, Bolivia and Peru can be

expected to remain delicate in 1979, the centenary of the Pacific war in which both the latter countries lost territory to Chile. It will be a psychologically important year in the southern cone, and that has given Bolivia's new President, General Juan Pereda Asbún, a justification for delaying the promise of a general election until 1980. Other reasons he has given are the need for electoral reform and for constitutional changes. Political parties after July's patently irregular national poll, when General Pereda overthrew President Hugo Banzer to take power.

General Pereda's contrived victory was Pyrrhic, to say the least, and the

chief difficulty encountered by his regime, belatedly recognized by the United States, has been lack of credibility, both in the eyes of foreign trading partners and the Bolivian populace. Not a leader of visible liberal inclinations, he has been under strong international pressure, notably under the Carter human rights banner, and has seemed as reluctant to specify a date for a new "clean" election as was his predecessor in organizing July's poll. There is also the problem of consolidating support within the military. President Pereda cannot be said to have a base of popular support. The opposition Popular Democratic Union

(UDP), led by ex-President Hernán Siles Zuazo, was already celebrating victory when the election percentages inexplicably turned General Pereda's way, and the party leader resorted to hunger strikes, a particularly emotive and effective weapon in Bolivia, to protest. The UDP and National Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, led by Señor Víctor Paz Estenssoro, another former president, may now regret not having joined forces in a united front against the military.

Resentment in Bolivia's mines, the heart of the country's economy, has added some political uncertainty to the economic uncertainty already created by low world metal prices. Bolivia suffered the effects of an American proposal earlier this year to sell off some of its tin stocks, and accused the United States of "economic aggression". Production of bismuth has been halved in some mines this year because of poor market conditions, and the export tax on lead, zinc

and antimony was temporarily suspended, also to ready celebrating victory when the election percentages inexplicably turned General Pereda's way, and the party leader resorted to hunger strikes, a particularly emotive and effective weapon in Bolivia, to protest. The UDP and National Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, led by Señor Víctor Paz Estenssoro, another former president, may now regret not having joined forces in a united front against the military.

However, the state-owned enterprise, Comibol, continues its development programme, nearly halved which is financed internationally through a \$30m unrepaid plant at Oruro is built with credit from the Soviet Union. Bo modest oil exports drive last year, and agricultural production is erratic in windswept altiplano.

Despite the country's lack of industrialization, a sign of underlying confidence is Bolivia's currency has been stable for the past two years against American currency at about 20 pesos to the dollar, in stark contrast to the currencies of neighbouring countries. Bolivia's evolution would welcome lift to that end.

Peter Goe

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BANCO DE GALICIA
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BRAZIL

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	6415	5272	4034	6541	7256	6733†
Consumer prices (%)	12.8	27.6	28.9	41.9	43.7	36.1*
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	883.1	1629.5	2154.8	3461.6	3174.6	2338.2
Bonds	61.0	25.0	35.0	193.3	833.5	513.5
Eurocredits	822.1	1604.5	2119.8	3268.3	2341.1	1824.7
† Feb						
† 1978 first half						
‡ 12 months to May						

As President Geisel's Government enters its last five months, and with the November general election likely to give the opposition a strong position in Parliament, Brazil is embarking on a period of change.

When General Joao Batista Figueiredo takes over next March, he will have new priorities, and will certainly have a different approach from the austere President Geisel. His room for manoeuvre is limited by large debt and heavy oil payments.

Apart from pressure by organized labour gradually to increase its share of the still growing cake, which this year resulted in the first strikes in a decade, there is now a pressure building up within the heavy industry sector, demanding a larger share. Although the Government would like to reduce the amount of imported equipment, paid for in dollars, heavy machinery made in Brazil, involving massive initial investments, can be twice as expensive. It tends to be inflationary, and apart from usually being delivered late, is sometimes inferior in quality.

There are exceptions. The motor industry is now able to compete on equal terms with any in the world, as sales of \$1,200m worth of cars and parts to 60 countries this year illustrate. But there have been examples in the construction industry and

in marine engines and deep sea oil valves, where Brazilian-made equipment has not been of high enough quality for the job.

The industrialists appear to want to advance on all fronts simultaneously and take on state enterprises and multinationals at once.

General Figueiredo will have to devise a new regional policy for the north-east, where one in three Brazilians still live, but with only half or a third of the income of their fellow countrymen in the south. The present schemes have failed entirely and only a fraction of the jobs required have been created.

General Figueiredo has said that agriculture will be his first priority. He has concluded, probably correctly, that increased exports of foodstuffs, notably higher value canned and processed foods, is the best way for Brazil to move towards first balancing her trade again, and then generating a surplus large enough to start paying back her debt, and avoiding new borrowing.

This implies capital intensive agriculture, which creates few new jobs, often even displacing small farmers who are in the way. The modern industries involve a few, very large, firms in each sector, and also absorb little labour. Therefore, a large labour force must somehow be maintained in the countryside, and this implies

aid for the medium and small-scale farmer as well.

There will certainly be fundamental changes in non-ferrous mining policy. Brazil has reserves of almost every non-ferrous metal, plus uranium and other strategic metals. But her underground resources still remain largely uncharted, and this process must begin, if only to reduce Brazil's own imports of non-ferrous metals, now costing \$500m a year. Mining is surrounded by an almost impenetrable bureaucracy. Some form of risk contract, similar to that adopted by the oil industry, may be the best way to get metals moving.

General Figueiredo will also have to make a greater effort in dealing with uncontrolled urban growth which may have been left too late.

Patrick Knight

ADHESION



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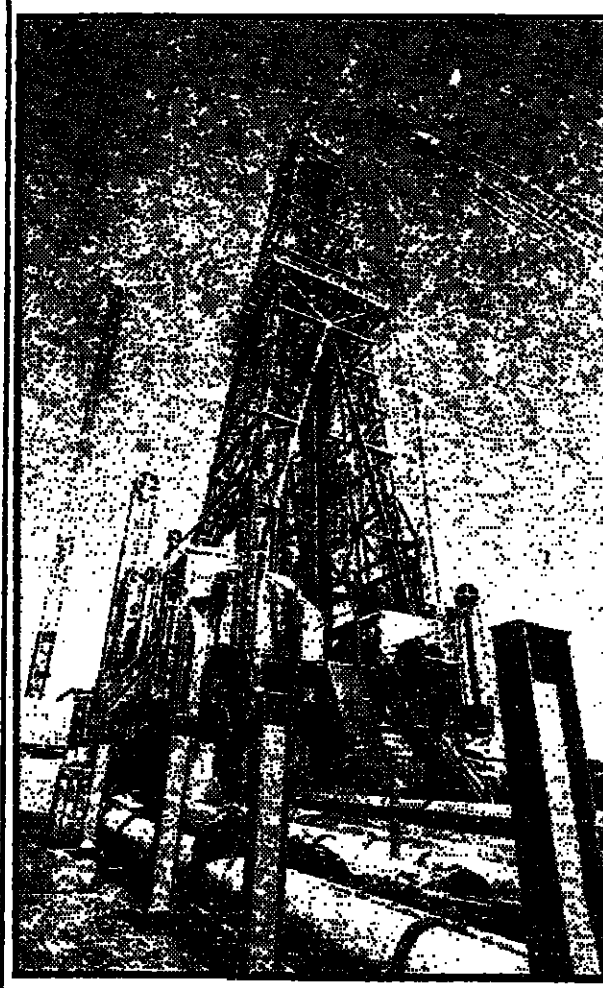
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The drilling tower of an experimental oil rig 80 km out to sea from Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	178.7	102.7	108.0	459.5	484.4	837.5
Consumer prices (%)	354.5	505.5	374.6	211.9	92.0	42.2
Foreign borrowing: \$m	—	—	53.4	125.0	226.5	525.0
Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—

first half
to May

Chilean economy is heavily transformed by a free market, but no is gained without a price. The inflation rate has improved in the year, the effect of the market is being felt in the number of unemployed. Officially, the unemployment rate in 1977 was 13 per cent but other figures indicate a much higher rate. The Chileans might down inflation to 1 per cent in 1974 to 1975, but the rate of just over 1 per cent in 1977 is a sign of progress. Import tariffs have protected many sectors of industry. Foreign confidence has been turned to Chile. Investment applications in 1977 totalled \$399m, a 15 per cent increase on 1976. More than 90 per cent of the investment came from the United States and Canada. The Chilean economy is also in the interna-

tional capital markets where there has been a sharp drop in the rate of interest. Chilean borrowers have to pay. Maturities have also lengthened. Whereas in the first quarter of this year the Central Bank had to pay 12 per cent over the London interbank offered rate with a maturity of six years for a \$210m loan, it can now pay a split margin of 1 per cent for 10 years for \$300m. The state steel company is now refinancing \$100m over eight years at 14 per cent. The profile of reserves now looks more encouraging. From \$102m in 1974 reserves have risen to nearly \$1,000m according to International Monetary Fund figures. About four and a half months of imports are now covered by reserves.

Two American banks have announced that they will start operating in Santiago. Chase Manhattan will open a representative office and Wells Fargo will open a branch. There have been hopes that the export credit guarantee department (ECGD) may extend its lending from six months to three years. Six months has been the maximum the ECGD

would guarantee since 1972. Inflation continues to fall. In the seven months to July, consumer prices rose to 17.5 per cent compared with 38.8 per cent in the same period in the previous year. The Finance Minister, Señor Sergio de Castro, hopes that by the end of the year the rate will fall further to 25 per cent. By the end of 1979, Señor Castro expects an inflation rate of 15 per cent. Output has also expanded.

Sofía, the industrialists' association, estimates that industrial output expanded by 8.7 per cent in the first six months of 1978. Sales rose to 10.7 per cent. But the rush of imports through the lowering of import tariffs and higher industrial production is expected to make a current account deficit of \$750m this year which will exceed the 1977 deficit of \$150m.

The 10 per cent wages increase in July met with little sympathy from the workforce. It is not only the unions which are protesting. General Gustavo Leigh, the commander of the air force, was dismissed from the four-man ruling junta by President Pinochet



Sorting through the rubble from the face in a copper mine at Rancagua, Chile.

for expounding his views on a faster return to civilian rule. This dismissal was the first in the junta since the Allende upheaval. To Chile observers the dismissal enforces the view that President Pinochet wants to keep tight hold of the reins.

Nigel Bance and
Pamela Clarke

Both authors are on the staff of *EuroMoney*.

CENTRAL AMERICA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	51.0	44.7	51.3	97.8	183.6	308.1
Consumer prices (%)	15.3	80.1	17.4	3.5	4.2	4.6
Foreign borrowing: \$m	11.0	10.0	46.0	—	54.0	55.0
Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—

May
1978 first half
12 months to April

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	116.9	105.3	122.3	146.8	149.4	148.8
Consumer prices (%)	na	na	0	2.8	11.4	1.8
Foreign borrowing: \$m	102.0	98.4	55.0	—	40.0	—
Bonds	10.0	5.0	—	—	—	—
Credits	92.0	91.4	55.0	—	40.0	—

April
1978 first half
12 months to April

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	61.8	98.4	126.9	205.2	232.5	173.4
Consumer prices (%)	6.4	16.9	19.2	7.0	11.9	13.8
Foreign borrowing: \$m	53.0	230.0	—	100.0	—	—
Bonds	53.0	—	—	—	—	—
Eurocredits	—	230.0	—	100.0	—	—

May
1978 first half
12 months to April

Central America is an area with good potential for economic growth, but it tends to suffer from political unrest. The prime example recently has been Nicaragua, which was crippled for several weeks by a general strike called by opponents of President Anastasio Somoza, as well as the outbreak of fighting in several towns.

Even before this strike, the second year, the Nicaraguan economy was running into trouble with inflation up and high foreign debt. Now

these difficulties have been exacerbated, there has been a flight of capital, and there seems to be scant chance of an improvement since President Somoza is determined to stay and his opponents are continuing to try to dislodge him.

In addition, the Somoza regime, which has been in power for more than 40 years and now has direct control over much of the Nicaraguan economy, is coming under pressure from abroad, particularly from the United

States. Difficulties have been raised, for instance, over a request to draw some \$20m worth of special drawing rights from the International Monetary Fund.

Generally speaking all five countries in the area—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala—are dependent on agricultural products such as coffee, cotton and the traditional bananas. They have been helped, therefore, by the high prices of coffee in recent years, and will suffer

now that their exports are being affected by the drop in price.

Belize, the British colony claimed by Guatemala, is in a different category but it, too, has agriculture as the mainstay of its economy. A development plan covering the period 1977-79 is under way, designed to increase the gross domestic product by 23 per cent. It includes industrial expansion, the development of tourism and the construction of a deepwater port at Belize City.

Industrialization is also being promoted in the five Central American republics. In Costa Rica, for example, where the Government is promoting manufacturing through its financial agency, Codensa, industry now accounts for some 17 per cent of the gross domestic product, compared with 24 per cent for agriculture.

The countries are joined together in the Central American Common Market, which has had its difficulties, not least as a result of the 1969 "football war" between Honduras and El Salvador, which led to the closing of the frontier. But it has improved trade, and development projects are financed by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

Politically, the exceptional country is Costa Rica, which prides itself on being a democracy, and proved it earlier this year when it held a presidential election. The opposition candidate, Señor Rodrigo Carazo, won, and power was handed over to

him peacefully. The other four Central American countries are all ruled by military governments.

In Guatemala, too, there was an election this year, in which all the main candidates were army men, and General Romeo Lucas García took over as President on July 1. There were no signs that he would change the direction of the country's economy. This has been expanding since 1975, despite the disastrous earthquake of 1976, which destroyed housing over large areas and killed more than 20,000 people.

Guatemala is one of the countries which has done particularly well out of the high price of coffee and will feel the effects of the recent drop.

El Salvador is another country suffering from civil unrest, with an increase in guerrilla activity and a harsh response from the Government. This is discouraging foreign investment, but it is not preventing a growth of 3 per cent in the gross domestic product in 1977, much of it due to coffee exports.

There was a change of government in Honduras in August, in which a three-man military junta took over from President Juan Alberto Melgar Castro. Here the recovery of banana production and forestry development projects are expected to counter-balance the loss of export income from the drop in coffee prices.

Peter Strafford

ECUADOR

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	24.1	349.9	285.7	514.6	670.6	623.4
Consumer prices (%)	13.0	23.3	15.3	10.7	13.0	12.7
Foreign borrowing: \$m	8.0	—	55.0	17.8	435.9	82.0
Bonds	—	—	—	—	7.9	62.0
Credits	—	—	—	—	428.0	20.0

first half
to June



Ecuador's military government is continuing to concentrate on modernizing the economy, but its commitment to civilian rule appears to be lagging.

Despite disappointing economic growth last year, the small Andean Opec member is increasingly applying its oil resources to creating a semi-industrialized state. Politically, the country is moving more slowly than expected, though officials say civilian government will return eventually.

Until the early 1970s, Ecuador was a "banana republic", actually leading the world in the production of that fruit. Then, from 1972-73, oil output increased 50-fold while world prices quadrupled. Seemingly overnight, petrochemical, plastic and other manufacturing plants were established.

The 1973 production of 80 million barrels of crude oil—meagre compared with Britain's North Sea production of 283 million barrels last year—is still a record for the nation, but it could be matched this year and surpassed in 1979 if the Government's projections are correct. Though the country ranks as the second smallest Opec producer, oil exports represent such a large proportion of total

national income that it has transformed the social economic structure of Ecuador which has a population of only 7,700,000.

But like many developing nations, Ecuador lacked the technical skills to develop its petroleum reserves. The state oil company worked as a partner with Gulf Oil and Texaco until last year when it bought out Gulf. Later, it became involved in a pricing dispute with Texaco.

As a result of the instability which surrounded the Gulf purchase and the conflict with Texaco, petroleum production fell to its lowest point in two years during the last half of 1977. Coupled with the rapidly rising domestic consumption, oil exports dipped sharply and Ecuador's trade position went into deficit last year for the first time since 1971.

The Government reached a 12-month agreement with Texaco for a joint investment of \$31m to increase the oil production. The results of the pact were felt quickly. By the second quarter of this year output had already surpassed the Government's ambitious goal. Surprisingly, the oil conflict did not affect the manufacturing sector, which recorded a 14 per cent growth rate in 1977, even higher than for 1976.

But reverberations from the oil dispute were felt in politics and may have been responsible for the apparent wavering of the ruling junta's commitment to the rapid return to civilian rule.

Presidential primary elections were held on schedule this summer, but when a young, liberal Guayaquil lawyer, Jaime Roldós, aged 37, led his nearest opponent by more than 100,000 votes, and legally might have been able to take office, the Government ordered a repeat. Officials say the election probably will be held early next year.

Some observers feel that as the economy pulls out of its 1977 slowdown, the junta will be less reluctant to permit elections for a civilian government, but others view with suspicion the promised altruism of the military in relinquishing power at a moment of oil boom prosperity, especially to a lawyer aged 37.

In spite of the influx of petrodollars from abroad and the subsequent increase of the money supply, the government has managed to keep inflation down to more acceptable levels than had been expected. The consumer price index in Quito increased 13 per cent in 1977, a higher rate than the year before but below the level many feared it would reach. The government has issued a series of "stabilization bonds" as an anti-inflationary measure and as a means of reducing the fiscal deficit of the public sector. As a percentage of total public sector spending the fiscal deficit increased from 10 per cent in 1976 to 17 per cent in 1977.

An indication that Ecuador is not becoming a single-product exporter despite the petroleum boom is that bananas, cocoa and coffee equalled 73 per cent of total oil shipments abroad last year. Farm exports continue to play a vital role in what is still essentially an agricultural economy.

One of the most important advantages of oil exports is that they provide a steady income at stable prices for the nation and help to protect it from the fluctuating world commodity prices which have plagued coffee, cocoa and banana income in the past.

Sidney Wise

COLOMBIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	534	449	521	1158	1821	2047
Consumer prices (%)	22.8	24.2	25.8	17.4	30.0	14.0
Foreign borrowing: \$m	215.0	8.0	116.5	110.0	43.0	10.0
Bonds	45.0	—	—	—	—	—
Eurocredits	170.0	8.0	116.5	110.0	43.0	10.0

May
1978 first half
12 months to May

President Julio César Turbay Ayala, who succeeded President Alfonso López Michelsen in August, faces numerous economic difficulties. Señor López had made several attempts to reform existing financial and trade policies with some success. He was also successful in keeping down the rate of inflation that at several times threatened to get out of hand.

The troubles that confront President Turbay promise to be more severe. Coffee prices on the international markets have halved. Coffee exports accounted for \$1,400m in 1977 and contributed 65 per cent of total exports. Reserves at \$2,047m in May are still strong and will cushion the economy in the short term. Señor Turbay is expected to adhere to many of the strict

exchange controls introduced by his predecessor as a measure to counteract the flood of dollars that poured into the country when coffee prices were booming.

The Government will prefer to borrow than to see the reserve level shrink. At the moment this covers nine months of imports. Colombia has rarely borrowed on the Euromarkets and foreign bankers are wary of Colombia's insistence of borrowing only under Colombian law and jurisdiction. On the other hand its low-debt profile makes Colombia an attractive proposition although the Central Bank is not prepared to borrow money at less than 10 years and more than 4 per cent over the London interbank offered rate.

But large capital-intensive government programmes will

need financing, especially in the energy sector. In September, Ecopetrol the state oil company, announced plans for new oil exploration wells with a bid to make Colombia self-sufficient in oil. The programme is expected to cost \$400m.

Oil is the most vital of Colombia's minerals. Few wells have been drilled in the past few years as Colombia's policies have traditionally discouraged exploration. Colombia's domestic demand for oil is increasing at 11 per cent a year.

One of Dr Turbay's main problems will be to correct the shortage of foreign capital investment in the past few years. This has largely been caused by Colombia's membership of the Andean Pact.

N.B. and P.C.



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MEXICO

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	1365	1395	1533	1253	1723	1742
Consumer prices (%)	11.4	22.5	16.8	16.1	26.4	17.0
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	1355.2	1528.4	2436.2	2390.4	4166.4	2934.7
Bonds	177.7	50.0	270.3	427.9	1271.0	524.7
Eurocredits	1177.5	1478.4	2165.9	1962.5	2895.4	2410.0

† Feb

† 1978 first half

† 12 months to April

The Mexican economy spurred by almost daily increasing oil wealth and a firm recovery of the industrial sector is preparing to enter a period of substantial growth.

A government development plan calls for a 5 per cent inflation-adjusted increase of the gross internal product this year followed by gains averaging 7 per cent during 1979-80 and 8 per cent to 9 per cent during 1981-82.

"The worst is over," President José López Portillo said recently, referring to the economic and financial crisis that followed the peso devaluation of 1976.

But he made clear that more effective action must be taken to ease the many social problems which afflict the nation, including the lack of sufficient jobs and population which could almost double the number of inhabitants to 110 million by the end of the century.

Financed mainly by oil

exports, the Government will spend 80,500m pesos (\$1,765m) to create 330 agricultural industries and help to make Mexico self-sufficient in food with greater exportable farm surpluses.

At the same time, new "poles of economic activity" will be established in the sparsely-populated coastal regions to create jobs and divert the streams of rural immigration away from metropolitan Mexico City, with its over-concentration of inhabitants now totalling 13 million.

Liberal reforms in the political arena are being carried out by President López Portillo to ensure continuation of Mexico's unusual presidential system of government, the most stable in Latin America. Under the recent political reform law, three new political parties, including the Communist Party, will put forward candidates in the forthcoming elections.

Although the spectrum of competing political parties

will be widened, the institutional revolutionary party seems to be in little danger of losing the power it has held without interruption for almost half a century.

The economy has staged a remarkable recovery from the depths of despair and the financial wreckage that followed the devaluation of the peso and the end of the devalued Echeverría administration in 1976.

Primary monetary reserves rose by \$700m during the first eight months of this year to reach a record of \$2,719m. Mexico paid off in advance a \$274m loan made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to be used to help to stabilize the peso. Apparently Mexico has no need for the IMF credit which may be made immediately available upon request.

The banks are coping with an unexpected but pleasant problem of excess liquidity caused by the flood of deposits in pesos which increased 241 per cent during the first

six months over the same period of last year. The peso, although under continuing pressure from the need to pay substantial dollar debt, has remained firm throughout the past year against the dollar. However, it has been dragged down by the American currency against the yen, the Swiss franc, the mark and other strong currencies.

The industrial and construction sectors have been among the most dynamic this year with respective six-month gains of 8 per cent and 3 per cent. Sales of lorries increased 38 per cent during the first seven months with delays of up to 60 days for delivery. Steel tonnage has increased 25 per cent during the first six months. Cement plants are producing at near-capacity.

Inflation increased at an annual rate of 17 per cent during the first half but a decrease of wholesale prices in August may indicate improvement during the last six months of the year. The expected increase in the current account deficit which totalled \$800m during the first half is slightly below government forecasts.

Reflective of the sharp recovery of the business sector is an unusual stock market boom. The 30-stock

price index of the Mexican Stock Exchange rose 143 per cent during the past 12 months while volume expanded rapidly.

Meanwhile the magnitude of Mexico's oil wealth is growing as reports of additional discoveries continue to be made. President López Portillo announced last month that Mexico's proved reserves of oil, natural and liquid gas were 20,200m barrels, an increase of 26 per cent over the 16,000m barrels announced less than a year ago. Potential reserves were placed at 180,000m barrels greater than the level of Saudi Arabia's proved reserves.

Five years ago, Mexico was an importer of crude oil with proved reserves of only 3,300m barrels. Since then, proved reserves have increased six-fold to exceed those of Venezuela while recent important discoveries in Campeche and Chiapas-Tabasco await certification.

Oil exports are expected to reach almost \$2m this year, an increase of 100 per cent over 1977. Annual combined exports of crude oil, petrochemicals and other petroleum products will exceed \$10,000m by 1982, according to industry

Sidney Wise

PANAMA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	41.7	39.3	34.4	78.9	66.8	153.5†
Consumer prices (%)	6.9	16.9	5.5	2.3	8.4	0.8
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	191.0	57.0	115.0	165.8	174.0	325.6
Bonds	—	9.0	—	13.9	27.0	91.1
Eurocredits	191.0	58.0	115.0	151.9	147.0	234.5

† May

† 1978 first half

† 12 months to April

It will be another year before the first phases of the Panama Canal treaties are implemented, but their ratification has already helped the economy and politics of Panama.

The approval of the treaties this spring removed a cloud of uncertainty which had prevented cautious investors from making financial commitments in Panama. Since the approval there has been a flurry of economic activity. Beginning next year, October 1 at the latest, the country will begin to reap an estimated 20-fold increase in canal revenues. It is expected to continue growing as a leading commercial and financial centre for Latin America.

Politically, the ratification prevented what would have been a drastic blow to national stability if no agreement had been reached. Brigadier-General Omar Torrijos turned the treaties into a personal victory to revive sagging popularity and to tighten his political power. As a result, some reforms have been initiated to liberalize the political system.

Panama is only beginning

to emerge from one of the worst economic periods since the 1950s. The 1974-76 world recession was coupled with the depressed international market price of sugar, the country's main export, and a quadrupling in the price of oil, one of its main imports.

Last year the gross domestic product registered a meagre growth rate of 2.5 per cent, but it was a significant improvement after two years of stagnation. With inflation well under control, held to a 1 per cent rise in the first four months of this year, the Government is predicting a growth in the economy of 4 per cent this year.

The treaty settlements generally are regarded as having given the economy the push it needed. The United States Senate ratification means that Panama's annual revenues from the canal will soon jump from the present \$2.3m to between \$40m and \$65m and will reach a peak of \$100m a year by 1999.

Next year Panama will take possession of two thirds of the 550 sq mile canal zone, much of which is potentially valuable development prop-

erty. By the year 2000 the country will own the waterway and the support facilities. Recently Panama landed the biggest foreign loan in its history, \$300m, from a consortium of international banks.

Similarly foreign banks have continued to view Panama as a stable base for their branch offices and the country is living up to its reputation as the "Latin Switzerland of banking". There are more than 80 international banks operating in Panama. Most of the leading world banks have been lured there, principally because of the most liberal tax and money exchange laws in Latin America.

No significant change in the banking laws is expected to be made by the Government which has recognized that the presence of a solid international banking complex has made it easier for Panama to receive loans than for most other developing countries.

Private banks are expected to lend \$100m this year for private development and nearly twice that amount for investments in the public sector. Using the foreign

funds, Panama has ahead with an air development project on the commercial of the canal. It is scheduled to begin at the huge copper of Cerro Colorado, an investment of \$850m made. It is expected to produce 1,800,000 to finished copper a year.

General Torrijos retired as head of Government on Oct when Señor Arístide the former education minister, was endorsed National Assembly a dent of the Republic.

General Torrijos, National Guard as Chief of the 9, is expected to play a full role in guiding the development of the

Before his confirm President, Señor R. he would have frequent consultations with Torrijos and continue which the general stated after seizing the 1968 coup.

Pressure to liberalize Government is expected, but of leaders seem away General Torrijos as a political position in military behind the

Mark Fa

PERU

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	568.4	968.2	486.6	330.2	421.4	na
Consumer prices (%)	9.5	16.9	23.5	33.5	38.1	42.7
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	628.0	362.0	434.3	350.0	144.4	—
Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eurocredits	628.0	362.0	434.3	350.0	144.4	—

† 1978 first half

† 12 months to May

After months of negotiating, the IMF and Peru have finally reached agreement on the bailing out of its economy. The stand-by agreement of 184m special drawing rights (\$234m) over two and a half years now leaves the door open for Peru to reschedule some of its \$8,300m foreign debt.

The terms of the agreement are tough. There had been doubts at the IMF whether the agreement would receive backing from the military government. The bailing out had become necessary as public debt service in 1978 had amounted to \$92m leaving a debt service ratio of 53 per cent. Economic signs confirmed

the worsening of the Peruvian economy. Growth in real gdp declined by 1.2 per cent in 1977 and is expected to fall by nearly 2 per cent in 1978. And the terms of trade were moving against Peru. From 1975 to 1977 the deficit on the current account had amounted to \$1,800m.

The terms of the agreement have been a bitter pill to swallow for the Peruvian Government. The 1978 budget deficit has to be slashed by 50 per cent in real terms compared with 1977 levels. A similar deficit is expected in 1979.

The IMF wants to see inflation falling to 35 per cent by the end of 1978 and

declining to a mere 15 per cent in 1980. The last time prices were at such a level was in 1974 when prices rose 16.9 per cent.

The Government has to improve its revenue from taxation, and prices of essential foodstuffs and commodities will have to be increased periodically.

Interest rates are to rise to cause a credit squeeze and domestic savings are to be encouraged. The sol is to be gradually devalued against the dollar to reverse the terms of trade.

Now, with some success in the external sector, the Government is free to concentrate on its internal problems. Relations between the Government and the unions are poor. Strikes in the past year have affected mines, schools, hospitals and municipal workers. Though the



Government has said that it was prepared to amend some contentious labour legislation, during the recent miners' strike the offer was rejected.

But the strikes appear to have moved beyond straightforward bargaining for higher wages, and the situation has been further aggravated by the dismissal and arrest of a number of strikers.

It is doubtful whether the planned constitutional reforms can proceed fast enough for the planned free elections to take place in 1980. The main question is whether the Government can succeed in carrying out the austerity measures with the IMF.

The rash of strikes in the first part of the year clearly shows the disenchantment of much of the population. Already some of the figures given in August to the IMF by the Central Bank are expected to have been altered seriously by the effects of the miners' strike.

A \$13m trade surplus for 1978, based on expected exports of \$1,896m, is now likely to be reduced because of the strikes.

The crunch will come in 1979 when real incomes will be squeezed in the attempt to bring inflation back to more acceptable levels. With half the workforce unemployed the prospects for Peru in the short term look far from bright.

Nigel Bance and Pamela Clarke

VENEZUELA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves \$m	2412	6513	8861	8578	8214	7471†
Consumer prices (%)	4.2	8.2	10.3	7.6	7.7	6.2
Foreign borrowing†: \$m	136.9	51.9	200.0	1099.0	208.7	2104.9
Bonds	7.5	1.9	—	—	437.6	477.6
Eurocredits	129.4	50.0	200.0	1099.0	1650.1	1627.3

† May

† 1978 first half

† 12 months to May

Venezuela's headlong rush for growth is beginning to slow. Falling oil revenue, a chronic shortage of trained manpower and rising inflation have meant a rearing of growth prospects in the short term.

Señor Benito Raul Losada, governor of the Central Bank, believes that the pace in the growth of the economy has been too fast. He now wants consolidation. The size of the budget means that the Government will have no alternative but to continue borrowing from abroad. The reserves, which stand at about \$7,500m, have been falling since the record level of \$9,209m in July, requirements will mean an

Growth in real gdp was 6.8 per cent in 1977 compared with 7.8 per cent in the previous year. The slowdown has influenced a major shift in investment towards imports, especially capital goods.

The manpower shortage is now so serious that for the 1979 budget \$1,500m of the proposed expenditure of \$11,000m will be spent on education. But the size of the budget means that the Government will have no alternative but to continue borrowing from abroad. The reserves, which stand at about \$7,500m, have been falling since the record level of \$9,209m in July, requirements will mean an

1977. Venezuela's foreign debt is \$7,000m and the debt service could reach \$2,500m in 1980.

To avoid the debt hump in 1980 Señor Silva Luongo, the Finance Minister, is in favour of refinancing. It has been estimated that 60 per cent of the debt could be refinanced. There is no way that the Euromarkets could swallow such an operation, especially as rates on Venezuelan loans were all negotiated at fine rates. The Government negotiated LIBOR for 10 years at the end of 1977.

Continuing capital import requirements will mean an

even larger deficit than the combined and current account deficit of \$172m in 1977, falling domestic demands that inflation year end will be 8 per cent at the year 1977.

The most immediate is the December presidential election. Pérez will not be again. The two main dates for the president are for the president Señor Luis Páez, the Democratic Party, an Luis Herrera Campín Social Christian Party.

It is unlikely that Government will alienate the voters drastic cuts in public expenditure just yet, with unemployment at 5 per cent the Venezuelans are probably disposed towards the

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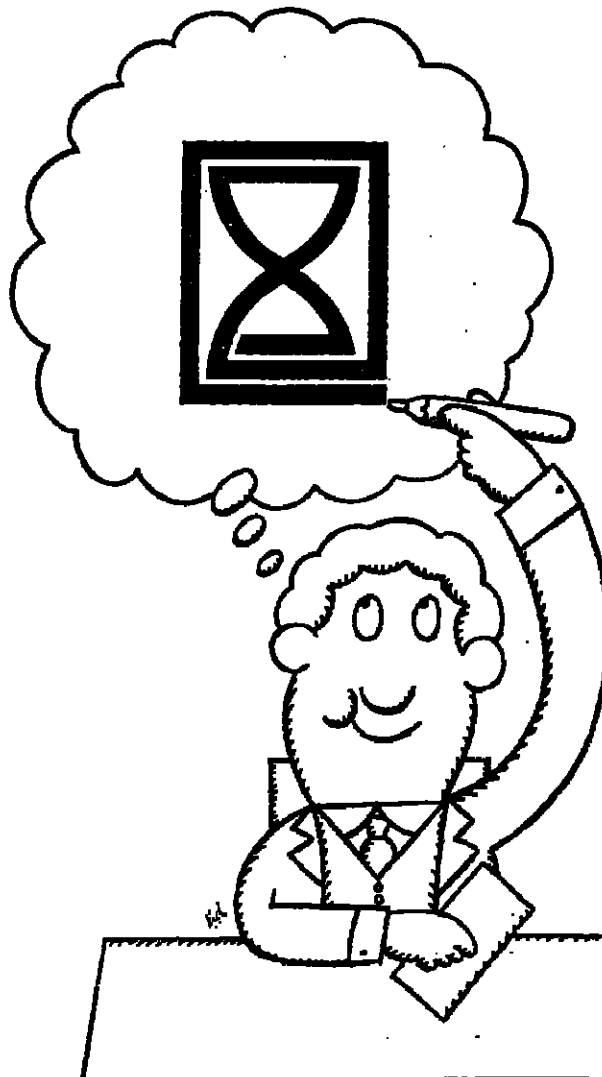
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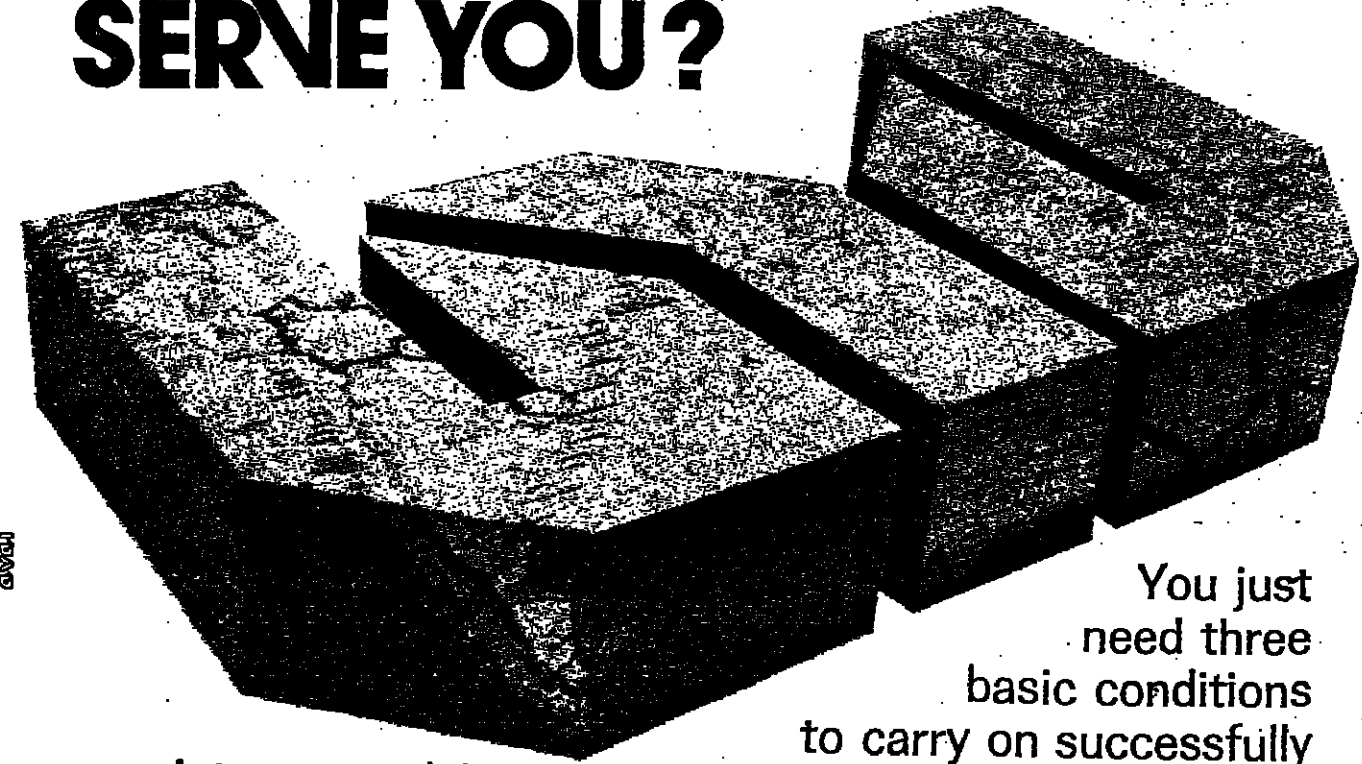
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Some of the leading figures in banking give their views on the prospects and problems facing their countries

Brazil learns from Europe

Real, Brazil's third broadened out in Latin America, extended to Europe go abroad, 20 years and elsewhere. We have w has 40 overseas followed it.

"We now also have a branch in the Ivory Coast, and are considering opening in Nigeria. Later this year three new branches are due to open in Uruguay, one in Argentina, one in Bolivia. But it's not a collection of stamps.

"We have built up the 'know-how' of international banking the hard way and we expect our overseas branches to make a profit no later than two years after opening," Dr Aloysio said. He enjoys travelling and finds four overseas trips each year well come. He particularly appreciates visiting England and is not among those who see only a nation in decline: the English no longer wanting to work. "Whenever I

go to London, I find proof of a fresh approach to problems, of a questioning which is very encouraging. We in Brazil still have plenty to learn from Europe."

Dr Aloysio travels to his farm near Campinas, 50 miles from São Paulo each week, where he breeds Arab horses, now owning a hundred of them. He also has a herd of 200 Friesian dairy cattle. He collects paintings, mainly by Brazilian artists, including several by Portinari, Brazil's foremost artist.

Dr Aloysio feels that Brazil's banking system, which can take on financing and conglomerate business, is not likely to alter its characteristics much during the next few years. He does not believe it should now be a priority to encourage the further pruning of the existing 70 private banks.

Patrick Knight

Facing up to the state

a's banking system is divided between state-owned banks and private ones. Dr Ocampo, president of the Banco Ganadero of Argentina, is the most important body in Argentine banking sector.



"The economic policy has its critics, but most of them defend the interests of groups which were privileged under the old system which nearly brought Argentina to ruin. None of them offers an alternative which is coherent and politically feasible. The inevitable recession has been kept within acceptable limits."

Dr Ocampo feels that there is no quick solution to Argentina's inflation. "Analysts overlook the fact that for the past 30 years Argentines and their institutions have lived with inflation and are geared to it. Their national economic behaviour generates inflation and a long process of reeducation is necessary."

He criticizes one relic from the past: "The state is still guaranteeing deposits in any bank or licensed finance house so that they cannot go bankrupt. These funds are being channelled to those who pay most interest irrespective of financial soundness. The removal of this guarantee would impose responsibility on investors and institutions with a resulting drop in interest rates and financial costs."

For Dr Ocampo Argentina is the ideal country for investment: "We have three million sq km of the richest land in the world and only 25 million inhabitants. For the first time in 40 years we also have a consistent economic policy and an economy just beginning to get on the move."

Rory Emerson

Bright future for Venezuela

prospects for Venezuela are bright. Dr Reyna has been a member of the board of directors of the Banco Mercantil y Agrícola since 1964, being elected vice-president in 1974. Born in Caracas in 1911, he spent many years abroad studying in Europe and then working as a councillor in the Venezuelan embassy in Washington, before finally returning to the country in the late 1940s to take up the post of director of

economic policy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Here he negotiated an important commercial treaty with the United States in 1952, which stayed in force until 1963.

After working as a private lawyer for 10 years, he became legal director and member of the board of directors of Shell of Venezuela. Upon resigning these posts in 1967, he stayed on as an outside director and legal adviser.

The Banco Mercantil y Agrícola is the country's fourth largest private sector bank, with total assets of \$1,400m. It was founded in 1926 by a group of prominent private sector personalities, growing out of the previous Banco Neerlandio-Venezolano. In the early 1960s the Chase Manhattan Bank, of New York, bought up almost half the bank's share capital, but with the new banking law prohibiting more than 20 per cent foreign ownership of the country's banks, Chase Manhattan's participation has been reduced to 19 per cent.

In addition to his post at the Banco Mercantil, Dr Reyna is also vice-president of the Consorcio Inversionista Mercantil y Agrícola, an investment company owned by the same shareholders as the bank (Venezuelan law does not permit commercial banks to have direct shareholdings in other companies). This company operates mortgage and finance banks, owns a leasing company, has interests in warehousing and real estate, and runs Dieters Club of Venezuela.

Dr Reyna points out that, like other private commercial banks, the Banco Mercantil y Agrícola has experienced immense growth in the period since the rise in world oil prices. According to figures published by the Central Bank, commercial bank deposits grew at a rate of 34 per cent a year between 1973 and 1977. However, measures were taken last year to slow down the growth of liquidity in the economy, which was seen as a dangerous inflationary force. Dr Reyna predicts that growth of the banking sector will continue to be less than in 1973-77.

A time is foreseen in which Venezuela will consolidate its position as an important regional financial centre. In this respect the Banco Mercantil has recently taken a holding in a financial institute in Ecuador, and set up offshore banks in Panama and Curaçao.

Peter J. West

Chief architect of peso's recovery

Dr Gustavo Romero Kolbeck is not in the Hollywood tradition of the international banker. He is modest, speaks quietly, dresses casually, and likes to come straight to the point. As the chief architect of the recovery of the peso from the 1976 devaluation, it might be said that he has a quiet talent for accomplishment.

As director-general of the Banco de México, the central bank of Mexico, Dr Romero

Kolbeck has led the peso and the banking system out of a precarious situation.

Last year the banks had excess deposits in dollars. Today there is such an inflow of deposits in pesos that the banks have excess liquidity, with more deposits than can be converted to conventional loans.

Dr Romero Kolbeck, aged 55, is a close collaborator of President José López Portillo, with whom he worked in the advisory team of President Gustavo Díaz

Ordaz during the late 1960s. He was educated in Mexico and the George Washington University in the United States. During the Echeverría regime he served as ambassador to Japan and later as head of Nacional Financiera, the government development bank. In Japan he played an important part in expanding Mexico's financial relationship with Tokyo.

He is a strong advocate of effective communications. After the devaluation he visited the main financial centres of the world to talk to bankers and financial institutions to explain the problems and the plans of Mexico. The visits helped to restore confidence in Mexico, which now has an excellent international credit rating.

Dr Romero Kolbeck has plans to make Mexico City an important international financial centre. Foreign banks will be encouraged to carry out operations from there, he said.

Sidney Wise

Peru's brinkmanship

"The price of minerals, coffee and cotton went down, and the anchovy went away from Peru's coastal waters." So said Dr José Luis Broussset, president of the Banco Popular del Perú, in describing the circumstances which, he considers, led to the country's grievous financial crisis earlier this year.

"They were all factors beyond our control," Dr Broussset said. But he was more reticent, or diplomatic, about the factor within Peru's control—namely, economic mismanagement—which, it is tacitly admitted in Lima banking, aggravated the crisis to a point where Peru all but defaulted in its foreign debt repayments a few months ago.

There is now a new government financial team, led by Dr Javier Silva Ruete, the Minister of Finance, and Dr Manuel Muro, the president of the Central Bank, which has won the respect of the international banking community, although at the cost of introducing harsh economic measures which have resulted in unrest at home. They have also won the respect of the International Monetary Fund, with whom relations were, at the beginning of the year, strained or non-existent.

Dr Broussset is a member of the team which has successfully negotiated a new stand-by loan agreement with the IMF, and he is in accord with Peru's new policy of financial discipline.

"The new economic measures were bound to produce a shock at first, but provide a much better economic base for the country," he has said. "The recession here has been so big that our convalescence is bound to be long and gradual, but we hope to succeed in reducing our fiscal deficit, avoiding an inflationary spiral, and stimulating production and exports."

The public debt has been reduced by repaying subsidies worth 15,000m sds (about \$1,050m): the budget for non-productive aspects of the public sector (including staffing) is being cut drastically; and savers are being attracted to the banks again through a deposit rate of up to 30 per cent.

Dr Broussset's own bank, the Banco Popular, which is state controlled, has the largest network of branches in Peru and hopes to benefit from the new conditions.

There are now positive signs in the country's economic management, but even Dr Broussset admits that it may be some time before Peru shakes off completely its reputation for financial brinkmanship.

Peter Godfrey

'Chicago boys' in Chile

Since late 1973 Chile has been governed by a four-man military junta, led by the Army Chief General Pinochet. It has acquired a reputation of being one of the nastiest and most brutal regimes in the world. The country's financial management has been entrusted to a group of about 30 economists, known as the Chicago boys, who have inevitably been stigmatized in other countries for their association with the junta.

They have been given the Chicago label because of their belief in the virtues of a free market and in the need for monetary restraint to control inflation—two doctrines favoured by Professor Milton Friedman, the apostle of "the Chicago school" of economics.

Only Senior Pablo Barona is over 40, but the three men are still rather older on average than the economic team as a whole.

There is no recognized leader of the Chicago boys, as they share the same attitudes towards economics and they work together closely in framing new policy proposals. But the three men in the most prominent positions are Senior Sergio de Castro, the finance minister; Senior Pablo Barona, the economics minister; and Senior Alvaro Bardon, president of the Central Bank.

Although foreign opinion remains hostile to the military government, the Chicago boys feel their programme has already been a great success and have welcomed outside assessments of what they have done.

There is no recognized leader of the Chicago boys, as they share the same attitudes towards economics and they work together closely in framing new policy proposals. But the three men in the most prominent positions are Senior Sergio de Castro, the finance minister; Senior Pablo Barona, the economics minister; and Senior Alvaro Bardon, president of the Central Bank.

Only Senior Pablo Barona is over 40, but the three men are still rather older on average than the economic team as a whole.

Secondly, the Chicago boys are in government ministries, principally the Ministerio de Hacienda (finance ministry) and Ministerio de la Economía. Here they receive advice from academics—such as Professor Arnold Harberger, a frequent visitor from Chicago University, and Senior Juan Varas, of the Catholic University in Santiago.

Finally, the Central Bank is, as might be expected, run by monetarists. Senior Sergio de la Cuadra, its vice-president, is known as the technician who had the unenviable task of reforming Chile's chaotic financial system as a preliminary to bringing down the rate of money supply growth.

Its director is Senior Alvaro Donoso and its sub-director Senior Miguel Kast, who has the advantage of speaking excellent English and has good contacts in the American universities where the Chicago boys have been educated.

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John Foore

plant and machinery value

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES.				
The Times Share indices for 1973.11.10 (Sun) (the date June 2, 1964) indicate date June 2, 1964—				
	Index	Diff.	Exps. Ind.	
				No.
	Latest			Previous
			%	
The Three Indices				
1. All-Share	208.68	6.74	3.21	219
2. Large Cos.	212.24	6.46	3.14	214
3. Smaller Cos.	194.69	8.91	3.62	196
4. Industrial	206.18	7.2	3.45	215
5. Consumer Goods	215.15	7.16	3.14	216
6. Store Shares	181.23	6.53	3.59	182
7. Largest Financial Shares	212.02	6.50	—	213
8. Largest Industrial Shares	212.45	6.48	—	214
9. Commercial Shares	225.22	5.76	3.45	226
10. Gold Mining Shares	231.80	16.81	7.27	237
11. Industrial debenture stocks	93.08	0.94	—	93
12. Industrial preference stocks	125.5	12.17	—	127
13. 5% W. War Loan	29	11.83	—	29
A record of The Times Index Shares is given below—				
	High	Low		
1972	222.00 (14.08.72)	184.57 (12.12.72)		
1973	232.66 (09.01.73)	204.57 (29.03.73)		
1977	222.00 (14.08.77)	331.29 (15.04.77)		
1978	171.85 (08.05.78)	135.93 (37.10.78)		
1979	186.97 (19.11.79)	91.45 (08.09.79)		
1984	174.16 (29.02.84)	176.18 (12.12.84)		
1973	189.33 (21.01.73)	120.93 (14.12.73)		

* Plus interest, if any.

Failure of Geneva trade talks was 'inconceivable,' Gatt chief says

By Melvyn Westlake

In spite of the political shadows being cast over the world trade talks in Geneva, it was "inconceivable" that the negotiations would fail, Mr. Oliver Long, Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said last night. He was addressing a meeting at the House of Commons of the European Atlantic Group on "Prospects for international trade policy". He said the political commitment of many nations, expressed most recently in talks at the Bonn summit, made him confident of the ultimate success of the world trade talks.

The five-year long negotiations due to end on December 15, had had their share of alarms, and there would probably be more before the summit was gathered in, he said.

Governments still faced some painful choices in the coming weeks, each would have to make sacrifices in order to achieve their vital objectives. A fully satisfactory outcome, however, would depend on all participants choosing the most liberal options open to them. Mr. Long avoided any direct mention of the clash between the European Community and the United States over export subsidies and countervailing duties which has seriously threatened to undermine the trade talks.

Policies in the years ahead needed to be shaped for two broad tasks: to stimulate trade growth and to encourage continuing adjustments to fast-changing trading conditions. The decline in the growth of world trade was part of the

reason why international commercial relations had been so tense recently, and why unemployment had been so high and investment so low.

Beyond bringing the Geneva talks to a successful conclusion, there were two other imperatives for putting international trade back on the right track. One was to see that trading rules were fully applied. The other was to establish a much closer and more continuous working among governments on the broader trade issues.

GATT, therefore, needed to expand its important function as a legal framework for trade relations and to supplement its traditional role of negotiating and implementing trade agreements. It must provide the forum where concentration of views can take place, Mr. Long said.

Mr Dell warns US to avoid shipping curbs

By Michael Bailey

Mr. Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, warned the United States yesterday not to damage British interests by trying to impose its domestic legislation on international shipping. Contrasting the American policy of deregulation in civil aviation with regulation in shipping, Mr. Dell said: "Do not try to impose your laws on us. Let us negotiate a peaceful settlement."

If deregulation was to be the policy it might be applied to textiles, he suggested, where high United States tariffs kept out competitive British goods.

In fact the deregulation policy was not even uniform in civil aviation, he said at the annual luncheon in London of the Chartered Institute of Transport. While seeking to decontrol airline operation the United

States put heavy pressure on Britain to place orders with the American aircraft industry. But it was not in Britain's interests to allow the world civil aviation market to be divided into blocks.

British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce must sell where they could in the world, not just in the United States.

In shipping, politicization was perhaps inevitable in the case of developing countries through the UNCTAD liner code.

Describing himself as in favour of "the maximum openness, competition, and friendship in trade, and the minimum of regulation," Mr. Dell said he recently warned an EEC country which preached liberal trade policies but advocated the UNCTAD liner code: "You are acting against our interests and your principles."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain has urgent need for more supplies of Zambian copper

From Mr Guy Somerset

Sir, It is good news that the British Government is to support the Zambian copper industry by paying in advance for copper to be delivered in 1980 and by offering technical and financial assistance to improve the rail links.

These actions will benefit not only the Zambian but also the British copper industry. The close relationship between the two industries has declined in recent years. The supply of electrolytic copper from Zambia to Britain has dropped by almost a half since the late 1960's. The export of blister copper to our refineries has stopped altogether.

Zambia remains our largest supplier but provides less than a quarter of our total imports. Formerly, Zambia exported almost half of its copper to the United Kingdom. In recent years, it has pursued a policy of diversifying away from the British market. This was understandable in all the circum-

stances. Zambia was too dependent on a single market and one, moreover, which was not exactly showing dynamic growth.

Unfortunately, this policy is continuing and it can only be to the detriment of the British copper industry. It is to be hoped that the action by our Government in supplying both financial and technical assistance will be the start of a new policy by both Governments. We need to get back to the previous close relationship between Zambia and Britain as producer and consumer of copper.

Britain has become increasingly dependent on supplies from other sources and now imports from 17 countries. Given the constant political, economic and industrial threats to our supply lines, this policy of diversification was also the right one but it should not be at the expense of our biggest and most important supplier. Having stepped in with short-term assistance, the British

Government should now put trade in Zambian copper much better long-term for the supply of oil to Rhodesia. Equally important is the supply of copper to British industry. Copper is now just about balance world-wide and price low. But this situation not only threatens our consumption is increasing, has already reached its levels. The maintenance of world's copper mining and the huge capital cost, expanding it must cause concern to consumers.

Britain has no indigenous copper and must import it. We must look to our own lines for this commodity, it is so vital to our existence as an industrial nation. This is that our trade with Zambia should increase rather than continue to fall. Yours faithfully, GUY SOMERSET, Hoar Oak House, Alcombe, Minehead, Somerset.

Assurance on state aid for pig meat

By Our Commercial Editor

If Britain's pig meat processing industry process restructuring plan to strengthen its productive base, the Government would not only look sympathetically at assistance under the Industry Act but would explore the "cope for additional EEC help, said Mr. John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food yesterday.

He was speaking in London to the Bacon and Meat Manufacturers' Association after a National Economic Development Office report which earlier this week called for action on underinvestment in the industry, and for an improved marketing effort.

But a warning came from Mr. Bill Newton-Claire, the association's chairman, that if the industry applied for Industry Act aid for restructuring, at least half the funds would have to come from companies' own resources. He added: "I am bound to say that bankers and shareholders would not be enthusiastic about such a commitment until the burden of unfair subsidised competition is in real prospect of being phased out."

The industry, in a nil profit situation for four years, wants an easing of the Community monetary compensation amounts used for green currency adjustments, which the industry claims benefits the Danish and Dutch pig meat industries at the expense of the British.

Mr. Silkin said he hoped to see a response soon from Brussels on British cases for easing the situation, and that improvements would remain a priority for the Government.

Shipyards hope for Chinese deal

By Derek Harris

A bid to persuade the Chinese to buy British-built ships to meet the needs of the People's Republic for about 30 cargo vessels was made yesterday at the start of a 10-day visit by Mr. Wang Chen, one of China's 13 vice-premiers.

Mr. Wang, who has overall responsibility for a number of industrial ministries including aerospace, shipbuilding and offshore oil, talked with his seven senior advisers to Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and a group of leading British industrialists.

The Chinese delegation, the latest in a series of senior trade missions which are raising expectations of a considerable expansion in Anglo-Chinese trade, is expected during the visit to discuss the possibility of various defence contracts. The Chinese have already

expressed an interest in buying the Harrier, the vertical take-off military aircraft.

But at yesterday's meeting Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, urged the Chinese to consider how Britain's nationalised industries as a group could offer various forms of technology and expertise.

There are increasing hopes of the Austin and Pickerships shipyards, part of British Shipbuilders, securing orders from the Chinese who have asked for tenders for 30 cargo ships, 10 of them roll-on-roll-off vessels of up to 10,000 tonnes deadweight, and 20 other cargo ships of up to 20,000 tonnes.

A British Shipbuilders trade delegation was in China last month for talks and an Austin and Pickerships group have been invited to make a special additional visit next month.

OFT chief may be given more control on advertising

By Derek Harris

Statutory control of advertising, particularly at an "unscrupulous minority" that flourishes in the voluntary code of practice administered by the Advertising Standards Authority, was urged in a discussion paper yesterday by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

He was setting out in detail his proposals for control of advertising content and its social and economic implications as a preparation for discussion with Lord Barnetson, president of the Advertising Association.

Statutory controls, suggested Mr. Hattersley, could be vested in the Director General of Fair Trading, or by reconstituting the standards authority as a statu-

tory body with most of its members unconnected with its advertising although appointed by the Government in consultation with the industry.

As expected Mr. Hattersley also suggested that there should be power to order an offending advertiser to publish a correction at the advertiser's expense. Mr. Hattersley also wants the Advertising Association to consider what can be done about the social and economic implications of advertising, such as the proposals that it can be wasteful, put up prices unnecessarily or be used as a barrier to competition.

Advertising's fostering of false needs and socially undesirable attitudes is another of Mr. Hattersley's anxieties to get rid of the "unscrupulous minority" together with the exploitation of hazy and disorganised groups like the old, the young or the poor.

Call to cut spending and taxes

By Our Economics Staff

The proportion of Britain's national income spent by the Government might well now have gone beyond the level of public acceptability, Lord Cockfield said in a lecture in London last night given under the auspices of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

He said the time had come to take a radically different view of public spending than in the past. The standard reply which was always given to pleas for lower public spending — namely, "where would you make the cuts?" — showed a profound failure to understand the problem.

Lord Cockfield said the question which really needed to be asked was how much money people were prepared to make available to the Government by way of taxation. It was this matter for the Government to cut its coat according to its cloth.

Lord Cockfield was adviser on taxation policy in the early 1970s to the then Chancellor Mr. Anthony (now Lord) Barber. Earlier, Lord Cockfield was Commissioner of Inland Revenue. Until recently he was chairman of the Price Commission.

The kind of radical change needed to reduce the real burden of taxation would facilitate both simplification and reform. "There is no reform easier or more welcome, there is no simplification more straightforward, than abolishing taxes, removing complications, and taking people out of tax liability."

Changes he advocated would not mean that we should ultimately find ourselves with a lower level of provision for the old, the sick or the disabled, Lord Cockfield said.

To reduce the role of the state and encourage enterprise was the way to raise the level of our output to something approaching that of other industrialised nations. This would simply provide funds for greatly improved social services at which represented a significantly lower proportion of the national income than at present.

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve assets ratios of the Bank of England today:

At mid-month	Eligible liabilities	3 months' average	Reserve assets
1977	39,705	-13.4	14.5
1978	40,196	-13.8	15.1
1979	40,857	-12.9	14.8
Jan	41,676	-14.8	14.8
Feb	42,228	-14.1	14.1
Mar	42,586	-13.9	13.9
Apr	43,584	-13.9	13.9
May	44,502	-13.9	13.9
Jun	44,258	-13.9	13.9
Jul	45,022	-13.9	13.9
Aug	45,022	-13.9	13.9
Sep	45,022	-13.9	13.9
Oct	44,868	-13.9	13.9

October figures include National Giro-bank (S.D.) for first time.

Business appointments

Lloyds Bank International names new director

Mr. C. J. Montgomery has been appointed a director of Lloyds Bank International. Mr. Montgomery is a director and a vice-chairman of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. J. L. Kropf has become a director of Audiobank Holdings. At the same time Mr. A. J. MacGillivray has been appointed to the board and Mr. R. Turner has been appointed as finance director of the retail subsidiary of Audiobank Holdings.

In brief

Fairchild launch new system

A new microcomputer which is claimed to be as powerful as a minicomputer was launched in London yesterday by Fairchild Camera & Instrument, the American electronics company. Known as the Microflame, the new system has been designed to operate on software written for the General Nova minicomputer.

There are six plans to make the system in Britain, since its technology is different from the micro-oxide semiconductor (MOS) technology that will be used initially in Fairchild's forthcoming joint enterprise with GEC in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Edison de Castro, president of Data General, said that computer research and usage in Europe was "equal to, or superior in some cases" to the best in the United States.

Pocket TV set: Sinclair Radios' much-heralded new pocket television was officially launched in London yesterday. Designed to receive BBC and ITV channels, the set is priced at £99.95 plus VAT.

Study of waste paper problems

Problems involved in waste paper supply and consumption are to be studied by a new committee set up by the Departments of Industry and the Environment.

The use of waste paper is expected to increase substantially over the next few years. Growth in demand will stimulate collections but many problems concerning both the using mills and the collection agencies will need to be overcome.

Dr. Robert Berry, director of the Government's national anti-waste programme, has been appointed chairman of the committee.

Racal wins Spanish £6m defence order

Defence communications equipment worth about £6m is to be supplied to the Spanish Government by Racal-Tacticon of Reading, Berkshire. Part of the order will be manufactured in Spain where Racal will co-operate with Equipos Electronicos SA, a government-controlled company, to set up a factory in Madrid.

This will be the first time that Racal's microelectronic assembly expertise has been transferred outside the Racal group.

Tate & Lyle to sell two parcel tankers

Tate & Lyle, which has been reducing its shipping fleet, has agreed to sell two 24,000-dwt parcel tankers to John Swire & Sons, parent company of the Swire Group, the Far East transport-based group. Swire is at the same time joining the shipping group Panoscean-Ancor, of which Tate & Lyle will remain a partner.

Investment talks

A group of senior Swiss businessmen arrive in London today to discuss investment opportunities in Britain. The team will meet the Prime Minister, the Chancellor and the energy and industry ministers.

UK companies in South Africa face criticism

From Mr John McQuiggan

Sir, The comparison which Mr. Rossie's letter (November 2) draws between American and British business practice in South Africa is untrue and grossly unfair, simply because it omits to mention the "certain related facts" any reference to the positive contribution made by UK companies.

Whereas the American Sullivan and the South African Urban Foundation Codes were introduced by American and South African companies only during the past 12 months or so, most British companies have been voluntarily applying a code of practice recommended by an AN Party Committee of members of the House of Commons since 1974.

The positive response of British companies to that code was acknowledged by Mr. Edmund Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade in May 1978, when he introduced the Government White Paper (Cmnd 723) on South Africa. The EEC Code of Conduct which was to replace the 1974 Code. The EEC Code provides for annual publication by companies of a detailed report on progress made in its applica-

tion; it is also much wider in scope than the other codes; and Britain is ahead of the other European countries in operating it.

This Association, and also the CBI, have advised member companies to respond positively to the requirements of the European Code which is voluntary; and indications so far are that the vast majority are doing so.

It is pertinent to observe that a number of British subsidiaries in South Africa also apply the Urban Foundation Code, and many of those subsidiaries have additionally subscribed funds to the Urban Foundation Appeal which expects to raise £14m to improve the quality of urban life in South Africa.

The truth is that the record of British subsidiary companies (which outnumber by far all other foreign companies in South Africa) compared with any other, is therefore immensely very good. Yours faithfully, JOHN MCQUIGGAN, Director, United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association Limited, 45 Great Street, London, SW1P 3LT, November 3.

Denial of resources to the gifted has become an 'act of faith'

From Mr Bernard Newsam

Sir, May an electronic engineer of more than 40 years' experience in industry, government service, and private enterprise, comment on Friday's letter from the chairman of the National Electronics Council? His diagnosis of our present condition and probable future is sound enough; but for the rest, far from offering a solution, his letter exemplifies what itself the main cause of the ills it seeks to remedy.

Were George Stevenson alive today he would not command the resources to build a Rocket. Were Isambard Kingdom Brunel alive today he would not command the resources to build the Great Western Railway. More recently engineers Neville Shute, Norway, Barnes Wallis, and Alec Issigonis have testified to the struggles of the able and knowledgeable to wrest the resources from the demagogues or accountants who have the power to allocate them. They were either unsuccessful or had it

handed out in crippling, grudging, and carefully monitored amounts. Today in this country, denial of resources to the gifted has become a tenet of faith. It has been put into effect chiefly by means of onerous taxation, aided by a mountain of bureaucratic clogs upon action. Finally there has been added a spate of hostile legislation intended perhaps to show how much this country respects its own and disapproves of such people.

Churchill had a word for it when he said that such people should be "on top but not on top"; your letter heading carries on the same theme speaking of a "lack of experts" — to be "on top" no doubt but to whom? The letter itself spells it out — on top to Government; trade unions; education authorities; leaders of industry. In other words they are to be in leading strings to all those who are less qualified to look into our rapidly changing future. This country has been fortunate hitherto in having people who

have made great contributions against all the odds. Tod post-war legislators, not expressing the will of the people, have made the odds unacceptable to those who help us solve our manifold problems. Alas, without a change of attitude it is downhill all the way.

Two examples of attitudes: 1. The educational system where the young are guided towards their careers. If the student too bright academically, interested in building his radios out of kits of parts is good with his hands, can join two wires to a then obviously, he should come an electronic engineer. 2. With respect, when a man is required to lead a committee dealing with advanced technical areas, who is chosen? Yours faithfully, BERNARD NEWSAM, Ormesby, Norfolk.

An International Group in many fields of textiles

COATS PATONS LIMITED

Interim Announcement

Unaudited results for January/June 1978 and the comparative figures for 1977 are as follows:—

	Jan./June 1978 £000s	Jan./June 1977 £000s	Year 1977 £000s
Turnover	330,050	323,591	639,334
Trading profit before charging depreciation	41,848	49,273	97,426
Less: Depreciation	6,138	6,141	11,415
Trading profit	34,910	43,132	86,011
Interest and other charges	3,778	3,214	7,212
Profit of associated companies	31,132	39,918	78,798
Investment and other income	826	285	635
Profit before taxation	32,846	40,906	83,233
Taxation	14,109	17,738	34,872
Investment grants	18,737	23,165	48,361
Profit after taxation	19,469	23,249	48,793
Interest of minority shareholders	2,137	2,983	6,000
Profit before extraordinary items	16,769	20,366	42,793
Extraordinary losses	132	188	1,970
Preference dividends	16,637	20,178	40,823
Profit earned for ordinary shareholders	16,613	20,154	40,775
Ordinary dividends	3,673	3,290	9,093
Profit retained	12,940	16,864	31,682
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p	5.1p	7.4p	15.4p
U.S. Dollar rates of exchange used—Dollars per £	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$1.92

Sales at £330 million were marginally up on January/June, 1977 despite being adversely affected, to the extent of £26 million, by the weakening of the U.S. Dollar and those currencies which move in sympathy. Volume was slightly down and an increase of 10% in overall prices was insufficient to maintain margins in face of rising costs.

Trading profits at £24.9 million fell by 59.2 million, or by 19%, relative to January/June, 1977, of which £2.4 million, or 12.5%, was due to adverse exchange rate movements. Trading conditions, which were exceptionally difficult in Europe and North America—where profits were down by some £6 million, offset by improvements in Australia and Latin America—accounted for the balance of £2.8 million. In the U.K. trading profits improved sufficiently to minimise the loss of Temporary Employment Subsidy, despite several areas where problems still exist.

Increased borrowing levels account mainly for the rise in the interest charge, although borrowing requirements are not increasing at the same rate as they did in 1977.

The increase in associated companies' profits is substantially due to better results in India. Tax has been charged at 43% based on our estimate of the rate for the year. No provision is required for Advance Corporation Tax not immediately recoverable. Full provision has been made for deferred tax, but serious consideration is being given to adopting SSAP 15 in respect of the 1978 Accounts.

Profit earned for ordinary shareholders is down 18% at £16.6 million. Profit before taxation based on a Ryde computation is £18.7 million compared with £21 million in January/June, 1977.

Although the downward trend in sales volume is generally levelling out, an improvement in margins will remain difficult to achieve and, given that exchange rate movements have been more adverse than were anticipated, no significant improvement in profits in the second half-year can be foreseen.

An interim dividend of 1.25p per share (1977 1.60p) will be paid on 29th December, 1978, together with the second instalment of the final dividend for 1977 of 0.75p per share (1978 0.85p), resulting from the reduction in the rate of tax credit to 33% (1976 35%). The two dividends, totalling 1.32p per share, will be paid to the Ordinary shareholders on the Register on 10th November, 1978. It is intended that the dividend to be paid for the year 1978 will be the maximum permitted.

Staffordshire Potteries (Holdings) Limited

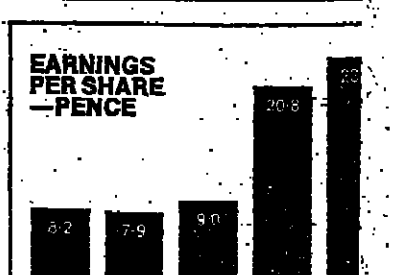
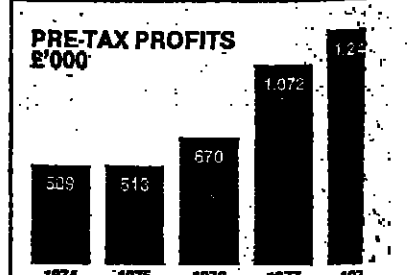
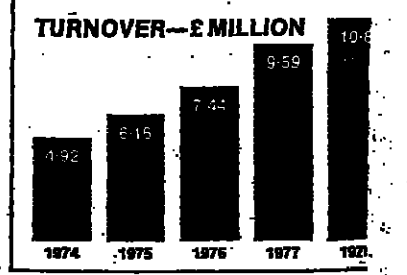


Record Earnings: 1 for 4 Scrip Issue

Year to 30 June 1978

- Turnover up 13% to £10,819,000
- Pre tax profits up 16% to £1,246,000
- Earnings per Ordinary Share up 13% to 23.5p
- Dividends up 11% to 3.95p per share
- Current position:

During the first four months of the current financial year, sales to United Kingdom customers are 8% higher than the corresponding period of last year and although conditions in North America remain very competitive, exports have gone up by 13% and profitability to date is satisfactory.



Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Main Park, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 7AA.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Credit pressures on the banks

day's banking figures for the month of October confirm the view that the money supply indicators were providing rather too optimistic a view of underlying trend in monetary growth (some of the summer months. Indeed, it did the fact that clearing bank start to look increasingly out of line (a low side) with market rates towards the end of the latest period bring a considerable volume of borrowing back into the system, but the clearers also reckon here was probably a further increase underlying demand for credit too.

does not mean to say that the £320m in the clearers' private sector lending month—an underlying increase of £200-£250m—adds up to impossible at this stage. But taken in conjunction with the public sector's rising borrowing requirement, it is not difficult to see the market is uneasy about the size of the domestic credit expansion over the coming months and the authorities' to hold Sterling M3 growth close annualized rate of around 8 per cent now look likely to have achieved in the first half of the present financial year.

we would seem every reason for the all to announce that 8 per cent—would argue for even less—should come the median point for the new target; that would at least suggest an attempt to give the Government's policy a semblance of credibility. However, believes that he will, quite because the assumption is that the Treasury forecast for 1979 is unlikely to be the leeway on the PSBR to make it able—or credible.

entrenched bakers' strike the shares fell a further 3p to 65p.

Outside British baking, ABF's results are the usual mix with the Premier Milling operation in South Africa proving the major disappointment. Over-capacity here, has damaged margins particularly in egg, feed and poultry divisions, so Premier's contribution has been cut by a fifth to £8.4m.

However, a return to more stable conditions in South Africa has raised hopes for a significant second-half recovery, while



Mr. Garry Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods.

despite labour problems Australian profits are running 14 per cent ahead.

The bread strike has already scotched earlier hopes of a recovery to profits of £85m-£90m this year, but ABF's financial strength and wider spread leave it much better placed than Ranks Hovis McDougall to take the strain.

A 10-day strike last year cost ABF around £2m in profits and City estimates are that a similar stoppage this time around could cost over £5m, as a result of the higher exposure following the group's purchase of six plants from Spillers.

That would still leave room for some recovery from last year's £78m. But a yield of almost 6 per cent—five points below that of RHM—is not sufficient reason for taking advantage of recent price weakness in front of the strike.

Whitbread

Taking market share

Thanks to a second successive dismal summer, beer production in the six months ending in August was virtually unchanged from the poor level of the year before. This apart, Whitbread has had everything moving in its favour. First-half results compare against a period which suffered some £3m of strike costs; it has had a full six months benefit of a 2p-a-pint price rise from the beginning of March; and it has been achieving volume growth against the trend in the industry. All of which explains why profits are up 28 per cent at £31.9m on a 15 per cent rise in sales to £320m. Even adjusting for the strike costs the underlying growth in the business was a healthy 15 per cent.

This first half buoyancy is, however, less remarkable than Whitbread's comment that "we believe we should maintain our momentum throughout the second half of 1978/9". In further price rise until next year, looks likely so margins will begin to suffer, and the growth potential in Long John must be reducing as Distillers' share of the whisky market stabilizes.

But the brewers do seem to have enjoyed a much better level of demand for beer during the autumn. Whitbread's Heineken and Stella brands give it considerable strength in the resurgent lager market, and its biters have been making good headway. The steady improvements in efficiency apparent over the past few years will be further enhanced by the closure of two small breweries at Blackburn and Rhymney.

The key to the shares at 98p, however, lies in the dividend potential. At the interim the increase is only 10 per cent, but under the new controls Whitbread should be free to raise the dividend to the full extent of any earnings uplift. Pre-tax profits should emerge more than a quarter higher at around £55m and a rise of, say, 20 per cent in the dividend would imply a yield of 7 1/2 per cent.

Bonn
Two West German trade unions—I G Metall (engineering) and I G Druck und Papier (printing workers)—are fighting a battle in the labour courts to have lock-outs declared illegal. The litigation could drag on for years and is likely to lead to a sharp deterioration of labour relations.

I G Metall, which has 2.6 million members and is undoubtedly one of the wealthiest unions in the western world, has filed 35,000 individual lawsuits, although it has agreed that only 50 "pilot" cases should actually come before the courts. The printing union, with 156,000 members, has lodged 7,000 actions and the union has rejected its proposal that only a sample of cases should be heard. However, the actions are usually being tried in batches.

So far eight courts of first instance have decided against the engineering union and seven have declared lock-outs to be illegal. More significantly, a court of the second instance has adjudicated against the union. As for the printing workers, at the latest count they had notched up 18 victories in the lower courts and 17 in the higher courts.

The employers' practice of responding to a strike with a lock-out has long been regarded by the unions as an unacceptable relic of the nineteenth century. Their decision to campaign against it now in

the courts follows lock-outs in the engineering and printing industries during the winter.

For nearly four weeks in March and April I G Metall brought out some 85,000 of its members in the engineering industry in south-west Germany in support of a pay claim which was eventually settled with an increase of 5.5 per cent. The employers retaliated by locking out 145,000 workers in the affected plants.

The printing union called out 2,200 workers in five newspaper plants after talks had broken down over the introduction of new technology. The employers' answer was to lock out 32,000 workers in 500 firms throughout the country. Both unions claim that these disputes demonstrated a grossly unfair imbalance of power in favour of the employers.

The unions are asking the courts to order the employers to reimburse the locked-out workers for loss of wages, as well as to pass judgment on the fundamental issue of principle involved. It is expected that the battle will be taken to

James Hutchinson describes how two big unions are taking employers before the labour courts

the federal labour court and, most probably, ultimately to the federal constitutional court.

The constitution does not expressly mention lock-outs or strikes. It states that "the right to form associations to safeguard and improve working conditions shall be guaranteed to everyone and to all professions. Agreements which seek to restrict or hinder this right shall be null and void; measures directed to this end shall be illegal."

Both sides of industry have always recognized this article as the constitutional definition of the right to strike. But the unions argue that it is inadmissible to read into these words the right of lock-out. But the federal labour court ruled that in a dispute both sides should be equipped with "means of applying pressure" so as to ensure a fair fight.

Last month a court of the second instance in the state of Baden-Württemberg, in its judgment in favour of lock-outs, said that the principle of free collective bargaining required

employers and unions to achieve a "meaningful" relationship by way of wage agreements. In arriving at the agreements each side was entitled to use "tactical advantages and means of applying pressure". This meant that both the strike and the lock-out were permissible. The printing employers would like to conclude a peace agreement with the union under which both strikes and lock-outs would be excluded as a method of settling disputes, an arrangement which has been practised in Switzerland with great success for many years.

The chairman of the union, Herr Leonhard Mahlein, rejects the idea because he says it would be tantamount to abandoning the strike weapon. This weapon, he adds, is a basic right, whereas lock-outs had merely been recognized by some judges as permissible.

The campaign of the engineering and printing workers is being heavily supported by the federation of trade unions and leading in Social Democrats have expressed sympathy with the cause. But as one union

official put it, "The SPD has offered only moral support so far. They haven't said they would back a Bill outlawing lock-outs".

Between 1949 and 1977 there were 52 lock-outs in West Germany causing the loss of 3.15 million working days. During the particularly bitter labour disputes of 1963, 1971, 1976 and this year more workers were locked out than were on strike.

In a recent study of international practice the former federal minister of labour, Herr Walter Arendt, said that although lock-outs were permissible in almost all West European countries only in West Germany were they of practical significance. "Without doubt," he said, "West Germany is out on a limb when it comes to the laws relating to industrial disputes".

German employers who decide to lock-out their workers are under no obligation to give them notice or to pay their wages in lieu of notice.

The parliamentary opposition, the Christian Democrats, are firmly behind the employers in insisting that the lock-out weapon should be retained. So are the Free Democrats, who are in coalition with the Social Democratic Party. All in all, the odds are against a change for a long time to come.

It is a controversy which will not help the climate during the next round of pay negotiations.

House prices: how the Government got its sums wrong

House prices have risen by more than 20 per cent in the last 12 months; mortgage queues are getting longer with a six-month wait no longer uncommon; and there is every likelihood of an increase in the mortgage interest rate to at least 10.5 per cent before the year is out.

Needless to say, it is the level of house prices which has excited the attention of everyone from the Secretary of State for the Environment, Peter Shore, downwards, and it is the spectre of another house price explosion along the lines of that of the early seventies which has had the greatest influence on building society events of the last 12 months.

Arguably, this concern, although understandable, has not been justified. At the best it has been a waste of time; at the worst, it has helped create potentially greater distortions or problems than those it sought to avert.

At the end of 1977 and in early 1978 stories began to appear that house prices were "taking off" again. Individual examples were cited of houses fetching double the price of 12 months earlier and that ugly word "gazumping" was heard once more.

Building societies did not have sustained evidence from their branches to back up the theory that house prices were about to explode. The Government, although it was never able to identify its sources of information—widely suspected to be the ad hoc and anecdotal evidence of commuting civil servants—was convinced that they were.

What is indisputable is that the Government was also swayed in its thinking by the weight of money that the building societies had at their disposal at the end of 1977. Monthly net receipts in October and November were an all-time high at £615m and £578m respectively. This was reflected in new commitments (promises to prospective purchasers) during those months of £700m and £600m.

To the extent that building societies, the last time they were flush with funds in 1972, did appear to act somewhat responsibly by lending on above average income multi-pled mortgages (deposits) some word of caution from the

Government was clearly in order.

What it did, however, in the interest of house price stability was to clip all mortgage lending by 10 per cent. Instead of £700m a month for 1978 societies, after discussion and some acrimony, were told that from April lending had to be restricted to £610m a month.

The controls were relaxed slightly in September, but new societies are still limited to lending only £640m a month on house transactions. (Monthly advances include loans for home improvements which are running at about £100m a month, in excess of the more normal £40m a month.)

Despite repeated requests there is no sign yet that the Government will relent and let societies decide their own lending levels.

These artificial restrictions have not restrained home price rises. They have simply led to a lengthening of the mortgage queues.

More insidious still, many building society branch managers believe, is the fact that it is the first-time buyer who is being forced out of the housing market as a direct result of the Government's intervention. Always the most vulnerable, and therefore marginal, of prospective building society mortgage applicants, it is the first-time buyer who has suffered most from the lower percentage advances and delayed offers by societies. In the third quarter of this year the percentage advance decreased to 62 per cent of the average price, although parents are often willing to help out first-time buyers, there is no doubt that older, higher-earning second-time buyers have better access to the topping-up funds (mainly from bank, insurance companies and credit cards) necessary to secure a property.

A corollary of this, of course, is that the more expensive properties into which they are trading up are influencing and possibly exaggerating the upward trend of the various house price indexes.

Although the Government defends its policy, there is a widespread feeling that, in private, officials of the Department of the Environment are embarrassed by the whole episode. The intervention does

SECOND-HAND HOUSE PRICES					
Period	Average second-hand house prices		House prices/earnings ratio		Real increases in house prices per cent
	£	Per cent increase			
1970	5,010	7.7	3.20	1.3	
1971	5,710	14.0	3.28	5.4	
1972	7,610	33.3	3.87	28.2	
1973	10,170	33.6	4.57	24.4	
1974	11,080	9.0	4.23	-7.1	
1975	11,890	7.1	3.58	-17.1	
1976	12,679	6.7	3.31	-9.8	
1977	13,589	7.2	3.22	-8.8	
1977 Q1	13,023	0.2	3.18	-4.8	
Q2	13,280	1.8	3.18	-2.7	
Q3	13,818	4.2	3.27	2.6	
Q4	13,970	1.1	3.18	-0.4	
1978 Q1	14,236	1.9	3.13	-0.4	
Q2	14,689	3.2	3.05	0.4	

Source: Building Societies Association

not even beg the question whether regulation of mortgage funds can be used to control house price levels: it has conclusively disproved the theory.

The availability of mortgage funds cannot be totally ignored, but building society research makes it clear that it is far less relevant than cost and earnings.

The mortgage interest rate, which less than two years ago was a penal 12.25 per cent, steadily fell to 8.5 per cent in February where it stayed until the recent increase to 9.75 per cent. The impact of this fall in interest rate is significant. The cost of servicing a new mortgage in 1973 was 39 per cent of average earnings; in 1974 it was 42.8 per cent; but in April this year, the initial cost of servicing a new loan would have represented only 28 per

cent of average earnings.

It is not surprising that borrowers were confidently chasing a new home earlier this year, despite the price rises.

Even more important is the impact of increased earnings on people's ability to extend their mortgage responsibilities. At the height of the house price boom in the early seventies the house price-earnings ratio rose to an unprecedented 4.57.

In real terms house prices have been steadily falling ever since, allowing incomes to catch up with house price levels. In the second quarter of this year, when the outcry against house price increases was most strident, the house price-earnings ratio (on second-hand homes) was actually at its lowest level for the seventies at 3.05.

It has risen, of course, since then, given the 9 per cent increase in house prices in the third quarter reported on Monday, but initial calculations indicate that the ratio is still below the accepted norm of 3.55-3.6.

The ratio for new house prices is already around this level and confirmation that once prices and incomes are in equilibrium house prices increase begin to tail off is provided by the latest Department of Employment figures which show a slower growth, for the first time this year, in new house prices.

Similarly, most people within the building society movement are predicting that price rises for all categories of housing will begin to slow down shortly. The prospect of an increase in the mortgage interest rate in December, can only emphasize the point.

As for the Government's experiment in mortgage rationing, the expected slowdown in mortgage funds (which will not next year be boosted by dipping into liquidity as they were this) means that some time next year the building societies will possibly be undershooting the £640m lending target—when the whole policy, one suspects, will be conveniently forgotten for ever.

In an election year—as everyone thought—no doubt, the Government was right to be concerned about rising house prices, *prima facie*, but it was wrong to think that it could, or should, intervene.

Margaret Stone

Patons

Nothing come

urope and the United States the 1 downswing against Coats Patons orse than expected in the first six months, and the £6m shortfall in profits those two areas indicates a joint conon of under £20m for the full year: £32m last time. In turn, this ts group profits of around £68m, a cent downturn. The inevitable qualia is that currency movements, which £5.4m off trading profits in the first ould change the picture dramatically, ady strengthening of the cotton price pears likely and cheap cotton bought beginning of this year should feed h to margins early next year. But l is more of a problem. North a is unlikely to show much improve-though Europe should provide some y at home, while margins have been ed, Coats has still not seen the con-urn but it can reasonably expect us to come over the next twelve s.

the operational gearing implicit in turn in the United Kingdom and e could be substantial since the Multi-Agreement is ineffective against an competition when home markets all but would start to pile if that n changed.

Using a rather weaker pound, then, look next year is reasonable and the shares have underperformed for months now—selling on a prospective tio of 4.6 and yield of 8.5 per cent—d be a good time to buy. The dilemma l is that Courtaulds yields 11.2 per nd is likely to attract most support in ctor as the market looks for a 30 per ofits increase this year.

c. British Foods

he bread ke starts...

ated British Foods could not have a worse moment to provide the evidence of an underlying improe in bread-making profits for over five interim profits rise of over 5 per £33.7m, excluding a £1.1m exchange was due almost entirely to a swing losses into marginal profits from and matched market hopes. But on st day of what threatens to be an

Business Diary: ICE pick • The pain in Spain

ates has "laboured at ucational coal face for s or more" at Notting-University, where he is professor of civil enging.

is not surprising, there- hat cheap was a scuttle- opion on learning and e in his address on tak- from Alan Muir as president of the Inst- of Civil Engineers last

of Coates's targets was of pocket calculators oolchildren who, he says, ming to regard the cal- as more important he problem to be solved, ntly students were un- to use the machine will h to discover where a ation went wrong.

the guest topic to be eced, into an already ed curriculum will be a e on the proper use of iculator.

ies regretted the lingua- plation of the English. "I no involvement with the y of Provencal trouble- but merely that the e engineer should be le in a reasonably fluent of conversing with a fal- professional from another y, perhaps of selling him thing or of planning a venture with him."

area who is 58, said that rity, life, was probably competitive, but "duller, in the last century. Yet change in undergraduates be more apparent than

Margaret Hook, the president of the Association of British Travel Agents, has promised members that this week's annual convention in Torremolinos will be a more practical affair than its predecessor in Lisbon.

As a result, many of the smaller travel agents, who do not have the time and the money to spend on junketing, have made their way to the Costa del Sol to give the conference its best attendance so far.

It makes a change for Abta to go to the kind of place to which it sends most of its clients, although the main issues under discussion this week are domestic rather than foreign. The association may now have to appear before the Restrictive Practices Court to explain why Abta tour operators members will be away through Abta travel agent members.

The question of culpability has cropped up in another matter this week in Torremolinos. Delegates were treated to a discussion on the psychology of the package tour by Peter Cooper, a market researcher who works with British Airways.

Cooper says that his company finds in interviews that people have "a lingering, unconscious belief" that work is good and feel uneasy about having too much of a holiday.

Rather than feel guilty about membership of a select and enjoyable but expensive club, there are some who give the impression, if no more, of believing that they are financed by a beneficent taxpayer for the same purpose.



Can 2,300 travel agents be wrong? Abta's Margaret Hook.

planning a holiday of their own, therefore, people buy off-the-peg package tours—hardly a real holiday at all," Cooper said.

"We find afterwards both a sense of intense depression following the holiday but also that people get enormous pleasure out of telling all about the things that went wrong."

The system, he added with a note of regret, usually found and eliminated these. Coates himself was educated at the institution where he now teaches.

Walter Davies, the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce in Milan, has a personal interest in postal delays that have been sent to the Ministers of Posts and Foreign Trade by the Union of Foreign Chambers in Italy.

Davies sent out nine invitations to people in Britain to his daughter, Carla's wedding, which was held in Milan on September 23. Of these nine, sent out six weeks in advance, one did not arrive until the day of the wedding, five did not seem to have arrived at all—and three arrived in good time.

Incidentally, at the time Business Diary spoke to Davies, a reply had been received neither from the Posts minister, Nino Gulloni, nor from Rinaldo Ossola at Trade. Could it be that the union's letters did not arrive?

The director of the posts ministry has said elsewhere, however, that absenteeism is the main culprit. He speaks, perhaps optimistically, of an efficient service in about two years.

British companies in the Milan area now have courier arrangements to take mail over the Swiss border for posting. Those in Rome say that they can speed things up by posting from the Vatican.

Davies plans to bring up these Italian postal delays in London later this month at a meeting of British Chambers of Commerce in Europe.

I am pleased to report that Carla's wedding was not spoiled by postal delays. As the date approached and no replies were forthcoming, her father took to telephoning.

Elrlys Roberts, the indefatigable doyenne of British consumerism, has just been elected chairman of the environment and consumer protection sub-committee of the influential Economic and Social Committee in Brussels. This will get her out of the Community workshops, where she has beavered away since British entry, and into at least the peripheral corridors of power.

But Miss Roberts already has another project under way—a research institute devoted to consumer affairs at the European level. Tentatively named Erica (for European Research Institute of Consumer Affairs) it is to be launched with a £15,000 grant from Miss Roberts's former employers, the Consumers' Association.

Miss Roberts will be Erica's president and her aim will be to prove the project's worth by commissioning some weighty pieces of research.

The first question she is likely to put to the academic test is whether consumer organizations really represent consumers and, if not, how they can be made to do so.

Seagrams, the American distillers say that women have a growing influence on the wine market and are the importers and "important decision makers" in choosing wine. Thus, to publicize Argentinean wines in Britain, the company invited the editors of women's magazines to a pre-launch tasting. Three of the four magazines which accepted chose to be represented by men.

Ross Davies



De La Rue Ahead of Budget

Improved margins expected in second half

Trading Results
Group turnover in the first half of £57.9m. was 12% higher. Exports as a percentage of total turnover showed a 5% decrease due to the incidence and timing of certain Security contracts. Trading profits before taking into account our share of associated companies increased by 5.4% with margins at 18.5%. The expected decline in profit margins in Security from the exceptionally high levels reported last year was to a large extent offset by a marked improvement in the Graphics division. Share of associated company profits increased by £770,000.

Performance as a whole for the first six months represents an improvement on budget in spite of a disappointing result from De La Rue Crosfield which is not expected to improve in the second half.

Outlook
Although sales volumes are growing more slowly than expected in some areas of the business, margins in the second half of the year are expected to show an improvement on those for the first six months, and the Board remains confident of a satisfactory result for the year as a whole.

Sir Arthur Norman, KBE, DFC.

INTERIM STATEMENT for the half year ended 30th September 1978				
Amounts are expressed in thousands of pounds		1978/79	1977/78	
		Half Year	Half Year	Full Year
Sales:		£,000	£,000	£,000
Security	45,962	43,931	89,687	
Graphics	11,889	7,609	20,435	
	57,851	51,540	110,122	
Exports	33,622	32,495	68,369	
Trading profit:				
Security	8,460	9,661	21,441	
Graphics	1,916	365	2,528	
	10,376	10,026	23,969	
Interest less central overheads not allocated	303	103	280	
Total trading profit	10,679	10,129	24,249	
As a percentage of sales	18.5%	19.7%	22.0%	
Share of profits of associated companies	2,565	1,794	4,091	
Profit before tax	13,244	11,923	28,340	
Profit after tax	8,788	7,830	19,961	
Minority interests	189	127	356	
Profit attributable to The De La Rue Co. Ltd.	8,599	7,703	19,605	
Less Proportion of Preference dividend	6	6	12	
Profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders	8,593	7,697	19,593	
Earnings per Ordinary share	22.6p	22.1p	54.5p	
Interim Dividend — 3.908p per share (3.5p)				

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

De La Rue below market hopes but graphics gathers strength

By Michael Prest

Shares in De La Rue, the security printers and makers of specialist printing and sorting machinery, fell 30p yesterday to 385p after the market heard that half-time profits were £13.2m, just £1.3m more than last year. Analysts were going for £15m pre-tax.

Sales were £57.9m for the six months to the end of September, up £6.3m, and exports were £1.1m ahead at £33.6m. After-tax profit of £8.79m would have been reduced by £1.4m if a full tax charge of 52 per cent had been paid on United Kingdom profits.

The bright spot in the results was the £19.2m trading profit (£365,000) turned in by the graphics division, whose main products are the Magnescan colour scanners made by Rosefield Electronics. Mr. Freddie King, De La Rue's finance director, said that higher sales of equipment and an evening-out of orders had mainly contributed to the result. The company has about 70 per cent of

the European market for this type of printing machinery, between 40 and 45 per cent of the American market, and about half the Japanese. These shares are growing in the face of Japanese and West German competition.

Profits from the security division, which is chiefly concerned with designing and printing bank notes, credit cards, cheques and other valuable documents, fell by about £1.2m to £4.6m. Mr. King said that the figures were distorted by three exceptional contracts won last year which brought in profits of about £1m.

But he also admitted that margins in the security division, which had previously been very high, were slipping. Nevertheless, banknotes still enjoyed a margin of around 20 per cent and trading profits as a whole, had an 18.5 per cent margin.

Reasonable profits on electronic sorting machinery which currently makes losses are expected by 1980. Earnings per share were 22.5p, and the interest on dividend is 3.83p gross. The company's strong cash



Sir Arthur G. Norman, chairman of De La Rue.

position could lead it to consider acquisitions, Mr. King added.

Associated British Foods

Half Year Progress Report

The Directors of Associated British Foods Limited announce unaudited profits for six months ended 30 September, 1978.

	Six months to 30 September, 1978	Six months to 30 September, 1977	Year to 1 April, 1978
Sales to Customers	877,000	817,000	1,678,000
Trading Surplus	54,300	50,400	115,200
Less Depreciation	14,400	13,100	26,900
Group Profit	39,900	37,300	88,300
Less Interest charges	6,200	5,300	10,700
Profit before Tax	33,700	32,000	77,600
Less United Kingdom tax	10,300	8,500	22,900
Overseas tax	5,300	6,000	12,200
Profit after Tax	18,100	17,500	42,500
Less Minority interests	3,400	4,100	8,000
	14,700	13,400	34,500
Preference dividends	20	20	40
Ordinary dividends			
1st Interim	3,179	2,839	2,839
2nd Interim	—	—	5,437

An interim dividend of 0.883p will be paid on 12 March, 1979 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 5 February, 1979. Including tax credits this dividend is equivalent to 1.3258p per share.

The above results reflect the recent substantial realignment of currencies which have taken place. Although worldwide sales have only increased by £60 million, this is after taking into account reductions of £20 million for currency realignment and £35 million following the sale of Alliance Wholesale Grocers. In the United Kingdom profits before tax increased by £3.7 million while overseas profits were £1.1 million lower. This is accounted for by currency realignment.

The improvement in the results of our manufacturing division in the United Kingdom has largely been due to the return to marginal levels of profitability of our Bakery companies. Whilst the contributions of some of our smaller manufacturing companies were below budgeted levels, the results in total can be considered satisfactory. Despite the continuity of the High Street price war our retail division improved its market share. Although profitability for the period was below the corresponding months of the previous year both sales and margins have improved and it is anticipated that these trends will continue.

Sales in Australia increased by 9 per cent, whilst profits were nearly 14 per cent higher. Although increases in labour costs have steadied they will have a significant impact on the labour intensive industries in which we operate. It is considered these satisfactory results will continue in the second half of the year.

Profits in South Africa were 20 per cent lower compared with the same period last year despite an increase of 11 per cent in turnover. Overproduction caused by excess capacity and lack of demand in a number of industries in which we operate created great pressure on profit margins, particularly in the egg, feed and poultry divisions. However, it is anticipated that more stable conditions will prevail in the second half of the year.

The results of the overseas companies may well be affected by further substantial fluctuations in exchange rates in the second half of the year. Given the uncertainty under which the whole of British industry is placed, in relation to the Government's attempt to maintain a policy which is currently highlighted by the situation in the Bread industry and which will, in turn, be critical in other labour intensive areas of food manufacturing and distribution, it is impossible for me to be optimistic about the outcome for the year.

GARRY H. WESTON Chairman.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Compañía Anónima Nacional
Teléfonos de Venezuela

8 1/4% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 15, 1972 providing for the above Debentures, \$350,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following serial numbers have been selected for redemption on December 15, 1978, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to said date:

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH OF PREFIX "M" BEARING THE DISTINCTIVE NUMBERS SETTING IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TWO DIGITS:

ALSO OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH OF PREFIX "M" BEARING THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

183	763	1063	3263	4063	4763	5563	6363	7163	7963	8763	9563	10363	11163	12063	12863	13663	14463	15263	16063	16863	17663	18463	19263	20063	20863	21663	22463	23263	24063	24863	25663	26463	27263	28063	28863	29663	30463	31263	32063	32863	33663	34463	35263	36063	36863	37663	38463	39263	40063	40863	41663	42463	43263	44063	44863	45663	46463	47263	48063	48863	49663	50463	51263	52063	52863	53663	54463	55263	56063	56863	57663	58463	59263	60063	60863	61663	62463	63263	64063	64863	65663	66463	67263	68063	68863	69663	70463	71263	72063	72863	73663	74463	75263	76063	76863	77663	78463	79263	80063	80863	81663	82463	83263	84063	84863	85663	86463	87263	88063	88863	89663	90463	91263	92063	92863	93663	94463	95263	96063	96863	97663	98463	99263	100063	100863	101663	102463	103263	104063	104863	105663	106463	107263	108063	108863	109663	110463	111263	112063	112863	113663	114463	115263	116063	116863	117663	118463	119263	120063	120863	121663	122463	123263	124063	124863	125663	126463	127263	128063	128863	129663	130463	131263	132063	132863	133663	134463	135263	136063	136863	137663	138463	139263	140063	140863	141663	142463	143263	144063	144863	145663	146463	147263	148063	148863	149663	150463	151263	152063	152863	153663	154463	155263	156063	156863	157663	158463	159263	160063	160863	161663	162463	163263	164063	164863	165663	166463	167263	168063	168863	169663	170463	171263	172063	172863	173663	174463	175263	176063	176863	177663	178463	179263	180063	180863	181663	182463	183263	184063	184863	185663	186463	187263	188063	188863	189663	190463	191263	192063	192863	193663	194463	195263	196063	196863	197663	198463	199263	200063	200863	201663	202463	203263	204063	204863	205663	206463	207263	208063	208863	209663	210463	211263	212063	212863	213663	214463	215263	216063	216863	217663	218463	219263	220063	220863	221663	222463	223263	224063	224863	225663	226463	227263	228063	228863	229663	230463	231263	232063	232863	233663	234463	235263	236063	236863	237663	238463	239263	240063	240863	241663	242463	243263	244063	244863	245663	246463	247263	248063	248863	249663	250463	251263	252063	252863	253663	254463	255263	256063	256863	257663	258463	259263	260063	260863	261663	262463	263263	264063	264863	265663	266463	267263	268063	268863	269663	270463	271263	272063	272863	273663	274463	275263	276063	276863	277663	278463	279263	280063	280863	281663	282463	283263	284063	284863	285663	286463	287263	288063	288863	289663	290463	291263	292063	292863	293663	294463	295263	296063	296863	297663	298463	299263	300063	300863	301663	302463	303263	304063	304863	305663	306463	307263	308063	308863	309663	310463	311263	312063	312863	313663	314463	315263	316063	316863	317663	318463	319263	320063	320863	321663	322463	323263	324063	324863	325663	326463	327263	328063	328863	329663	330463	331263	332063	332863	333663	334463	335263	336063	336863	337663	338463	339263	340063	340863	341663	342463	343263	344063	344863	345663	346463	347263	348063	348863	349663	350463	351263	352063	352863	353663	354463	355263	356063	356863	357663	358463	359263	360063	360863	361663	362463	363263	364063	364863	365663	366463	367263	368063	368863	369663	370463	371263	372063	372863	373663	374463	375263	376063	376863	377663	378463	379263	380063	380863	381663	382463	383263	384063	384863	385663	386463	387263	388063	388863	389663	390463	391263	392063	392863	393663	394463	395263	396063	396863	397663	398463	399263	400063	400863	401663	402463	403263	404063	404863	405663	406463	407263	408063	408863	409663	410463	411263	412063	412863	413663	414463	415263	416063	416863	417663	418463	419263	420063	420863	421663	422463	423263	424063	424863	425663	426463	427263	428063	428863	429663	430463	431263	432063	432863	433663	434463	435263	436063	436863	437663	438463	439263	440063	440863	441663	442463	443263	444063	444863	445663	446463	447263	448063	448863	449663	450463	451263	452063	452863	453663	454463	455263	456063	456863	457663	458463	459263	460063	460863	461663	462463	463263	464063	464863	465663	466463	467263	468063	468863	469663	470463	471263	472063	472863	473663	474463	475263	476063	476863	477663	478463	479263	480063	480863	481663	482463	483263	484063	484863	485663	486463	487263	488063	488863	489663	490463	491263	492063	492863	493663	494463	495263	496063	496863	497663	498463	499263	500063	500863	501663	502463	503263	504063	504863	505663	506463	507263	508063	508863	509663	510463	511263	512063	512863	513663	514463	515263	516063	516863	517663	518463	519263	520063	520863	521663	522463	523263	524063	524863	525663	526463	527263	528063	528863	529663	530463	531263	532063	532863	533663	534463	535263	536063	536863	537663	538463	539263	540063	540863	541663	542463	543263	544063	544863	545663	546463	547263	548063	548863	549663	550463	551263	552063	552863	553663	554463	555263	556063	556863	557663	558463	559263	560063	560863	561663	562463	563263	564063	564863	565663	566463	567263	568063	568863	569663	570463	571263	572063	572863	573663	574463	575263	576063	576863	577663	578463	579263	580063	580863	581663	582463	583263	584063	584863	585663	586463	587263	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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

Gieves final half to match first

Gieves Group, the high class tailors, retailers, and book manufacturers, made interim profits before tax of £886,000 to end of July, against £768,000 for the same period, and £1.24m for the whole year.

Mr Michael Keeling, Gieves' chairman, says there is no reason to expect much variation in profits between one half and the other, suggesting the year's earnings will be around £1.6m. Profit growth was even between the group's main divisions: tailoring and outfitting by Gieves & Hawkes (£1,500,000), book manufacturing by Redwood Burn (£202,000), mechanical binding systems by James Burn Bindings (£274,000), and motor dealing (£128,000). A new line of business of which Mr Keeling has expectations is direct selling of books on a system similar to Tupperware. Books sales this year could reach about £750,000.

INTERPUBLIC ACQUISITION American advertising concern Interpublic is to acquire another United States advertising agency, S&B including that company's 49 per cent interest in SSC and B Lintas. It also wishes to take over Interpublic's interest in SSC and B Lintas companies at a later date.

RAND MINES PROPERTIES Turnover for year to September 30, £20.0 (R20.9). Pre-tax profit, £4.1 (R3.3). Earnings per share, 2.9 cents (2.5 cents). Final dividend, 15 cents (14 cents).

EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST Board to redeem £147,444 of 5 per cent redeemable preference stock 1960-80, at par plus accrued interest on January 1.

TYSONS (CONTRACTORS) Turnover for half year to June 30, £4.8m (£3.3m). Pre-tax profit, £105,400 (£34,000). Earnings per share 1.23p (0.41p).

PROPERTY PARTNERSHIPS Pre-tax profit for half year to September 30, £158,500 (£158,000). Interim dividend is 1.49p gross (1.19p net).

CLANTYRE TEA BLDGS To improve marketability of company's shares, board propose sub-division of each ordinary share of £1 into four ordinary 25p shares.

DOWDING & MILLS With results for first quarter ahead of same period, directors look to increased profits for half-year, chairman told annual meeting.

A BECKMAN Group's strong cash position could, at present, be considered a liability, says board, will enable it to overcome adverse conditions which periodically affect textile industry.

Recent Issues

Company	Price	Change
ABN Bank	111.0	+
Barclays Bank	111.0	+
BCCI Bank	111.0	+
Consolidated Crdts	10.0	+
C. Hoare & Co.	111.0	+
Lloyds Bank	111.0	+
London Mercantile	111.0	+
Midland Bank	111.0	+
Nat Westminister	111.0	+
Rossminster	111.0	+
TSB	111.0	+
Williams & Glyn's	111.0	+

Foreign Exchange

The pound suffered a modest setback in extremely quiet currency trading yesterday. After holding steady for much of the session in the region of \$1.92, it fell to a closing level of \$1.9225, a net 45 points down on the day.

The rate slipped below \$1.97 briefly during the afternoon, possibly as a result of one fairly large selling order in what was a very thin market because of the closure of New York for Election Day. Dealers expressed disappointment with banking figures showing a sharp increase in lending for the four weeks to mid-October.

There was no sign of Bank of England intervention, they added. Sterling also lost some ground to Continental currencies and the effective exchange rate index ended at 62.6, down 0.2.

The dollar was not affected by news of the \$2,000m drawing on the IMF. Gold closed at \$216.375, up \$2.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

Markets were quiet, with a few small transactions. The pound was steady at \$1.9225, down 45 points on the day.

Forward Levels

Forward levels for the pound were steady, with a few small transactions. The pound was steady at \$1.9225, down 45 points on the day.

Euro-S Deposits

Euro-S deposits were steady, with a few small transactions. The pound was steady at \$1.9225, down 45 points on the day.

Gold

Gold prices were steady, with a few small transactions. The pound was steady at \$1.9225, down 45 points on the day.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 Company Price Change

79 29 Airsprung Ord 74 18.5 7.4 9.7

215 106 Airsprung 181 CULS 215 18.5 7.4 9.7

46 25 Armitage & Rhodes 46 18.5 7.4 9.7

132 105 Bardon Hill 132 18.5 7.4 9.7

72 26 Deborah Ord 72 18.5 7.4 9.7

212 108 Deborah 173 CULS 212 18.5 7.4 9.7

147 120 Frederick Parker 147 18.5 7.4 9.7

134 133 George Blair 134 18.5 7.4 9.7

60 36 Jackson Group 60 18.5 7.4 9.7

116 35 James Burroughs 116 18.5 7.4 9.7

340 188 Robert Jenkins 340 18.5 7.4 9.7

25 9 Twinkl Ord 25 18.5 7.4 9.7

112 34 Twinkl 12 CULS 112 18.5 7.4 9.7

127 67 Walter Alexander 127 18.5 7.4 9.7

Commodities

COPPER—The market has closed steady, with a few small transactions. The pound was steady at \$1.9225, down 45 points on the day.

WALL STREET

Dow Jones industrial average down 14.81

New York, Nov. 7.—Rising concern that unrest in Iran could damage United States efforts to contain inflation pushed stock prices sharply lower in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 14.81 points to close at 800.07. Losers led winners about seven to one as turnover expanded to about 25 million shares from 20.45 million yesterday.

Analysts said concerns were heightened by a warning from the United States Energy Secretary that the cut in Iranian oil production would have a major impact on world oil supplies and prices if it continued into next year.

They said the Iranian situation added a new uncertainty to the Carter Administration's anti-inflation effort.

There were also projections of economic slowdown. The federal reserve cut its forecast of real growth in gross national product next year to 2.5 to 3 per cent from 3.5 per cent forecast earlier.

The commerce department said United States 1979 housing starts will probably decline to 1.65 million units from 2 million this year.

The dollar was stable in scattered American markets. There was no trading by banks in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or St Louis.

The closure of the New York commodities market meant that gold was not traded. Election day also meant that there were no current quotes for Federal funds.

Discount market

Money rates ran a rather uneven course in the discount market yesterday. They opened at around 9 1/2 per cent or 9 3/4 per cent, fairly quickly moved up to 10 per cent generally and 10 1/2 per cent in places, then returned to 9 1/2 per cent by lunchtime. By this time, discount houses were able to pick up funds in reasonable quantity and rates eventually fell away to allow books to be closed within a band of 7 1/2 per cent to 8 1/2 per cent.

The authorities gave help on a moderate scale to relieve a shortage of funds by purchase of a moderate quantity of Treasury bills and a small number of local authority bills.

Factors adverse to the market were identified as a small Treasury bill take-up, minimal increase in note circulation and rapidly running down bank balances brought over from Monday.

On the plus side was a small excess of Bank of England over Revenue receipts.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Lending Rate 9 1/2 per cent

Discount Rate 9 1/2 per cent

Overnight Rate 9 1/2 per cent

2 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

3 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

6 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

12 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

18 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

24 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

30 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

36 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

42 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

48 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

54 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

60 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

66 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

72 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

78 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

84 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

90 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

96 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

102 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

108 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

114 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

120 months Rate 9 1/2 per cent

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	Price	Change
ABN Bank	111.0	+
Barclays Bank	111.0	+
BCCI Bank	111.0	+
Consolidated Crdts	10.0	+
C. Hoare & Co.	111.0	+
Lloyds Bank	111.0	+
London Mercantile	111.0	+
Midland Bank	111.0	+
Nat Westminister	111.0	+
Rossminster	111.0	+
TSB	111.0	+
Williams & Glyn's	111.0	+

مركز التمويل

Edited by Peter Davalle

RADIO

Actor in his

[illegible]

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Ray Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates.

THE COLLEGE HOUR. 11.31. Paul Edwards, 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.02 am, **TOBY BLACKBURN:** National. 7.00 am. Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.00, Stay Awake. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.00 am. **GIRL TALK:** 7.30, Listen to the Banjo (joins Radio 2.) 7.10.02, John Peel. 12.00-12.02 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am. Radio 3. 1.55, pm, Good Listener. 10.00 pm, Radio 1. Radio 2. 12.00-12.02 am,

Blackburn

Day by Day 6.35, Scene Mid-West
7.00, Thames, 11.30, Southern Nov
Extra 11.40, Shannon's Mob 12.35

Tyne Tees
am. Weather, 5.30 Yutu Lowth 11.30
9.25 am, The Good Word, North, 12.00
News, Weather, 5.30, Dailies, 12.00
Thames, 12.00 pm, North, 12.00
9.30 am, News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
11.55, Happy Day, 5.45, Thames, 0.05
12.00, Dailies, 12.00
concert, 12.00, Epilogue, 12.05
close

Channel
9.30 am, Thames, 5.18 pm, Channel
News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
Weather, 5.00, Thames, 2.25, 11.00
News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
Immerdale Farm, 5.45, Thames, 6.00
News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
6.35, Thames, 10.20, Channel News
11.00, Dailies, 12.00
11.30, SWAT Dealers in Death, 12.20
News, 12.00, Dailies, Weather 11.30
French Close

Westward
9.30 am, Thames, 12.20 pm, Cu
News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
12.20, Westward News, 1.30, Thames
News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
11.00, News, 12.00, Thames, 5.15, News
12.00, Dailies, 12.00
Dale's, 5.30, Thames, 10.25, West
11.00, Dailies, 12.00
S.W.A.T. Dealers in Death, 12.20
News, 12.00, Dailies, 12.00
French Close

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3	11-20-22	22	23
4	11-27-29	27	28

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